THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

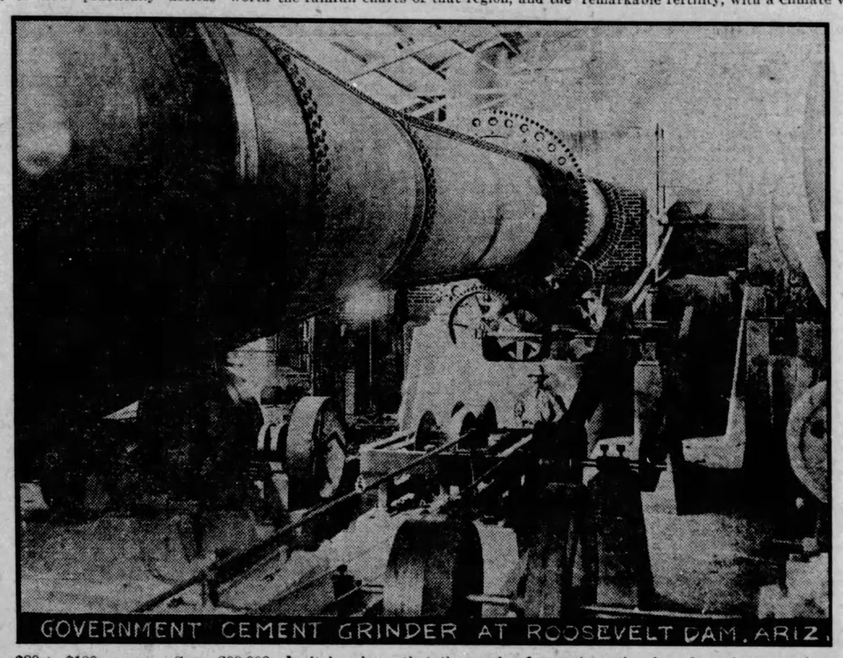
CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 186,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED JN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905 VOL. LXX: NO. 21.

# The Greatest Dam In America

## Will Form a Vast Lake Holding Four Hundred Billion Gallons.

The most gigantic of the government irrigation constructions in progress is the Salt river or "Roosevelt" dam in Arizona, and considerable criticism has been made of the course of the secretary of the interior in setting aside between three and four million dollars for this project which will irrigate no public lands, but only those already in private ownership, vastly increasing, of course, their value. The work which the government will do under this project will double and quadruple land values, and in fact make much land that is now practically useless worth



GOVERNMENT CEMENT GRINDER AT ROOSEVELT DAM, ARIZ.

from $80 to $100 an acre. Some 200,000 acres will be irrigated under these works and the artificial reservoir to be formed by the Roosevelt dam will be by far the largest in the United States, with the incredible capacity of nearly 400 billion gallons. This is three times the capacity of the great Wachusett reservoir which is to supply Boston and twice that of the famous Croton dam of New York's new water works.

The criticism referred to of building government works to supply water to such a section as the Salt River valley, where the lands are all in private ownership, instead of going out onto the desert and reclaiming public lands, is one which will not hold upon second thought. The Salt River valley has been a famous section of the arid west. Twenty years ago it was a vast, flat plain, skirted by mountains reflecting the wonderful colors and tints of the southwest, but nourishing only the cactus and other desert plants. The Salt river cut its center, a sparkling, life-giving stream, and private capital undertook to utilize its waters for irrigation and build up a great community. Dams were built, canals were constructed, and thousands of acres were planted to oranges, lemons, figs, dats, raisin and wine grapes, almonds, pomegranates, and all the fruits and flowers of the semi-tropics, not to mention broad fields of emerald alfalfa where fat cattle stood knee deep in the luxuriant growth. But the valley is today crippled and sick. The canal system laid out was based upon the heavy annual rainfalls which prevailed at that time, and sufficient data had not been gathered to show that the period was one of fat years and that the lean years of drouth would surely follow. They came, however, over the whole southwest, as can be seen by a study of the rainfall charts of that region, and the result has been that thousands of acres of orchard and farm have returned to aridity. The Old Man of the Desert came in and claimed back his own. It is simply a question then, in the Salt River valley, and in some other sections, as to whether it is not as good or better policy for Uncle Sam to save the homes of several thousand pioneers, who are perishing for want of water, as it is to reclaim new raw lands, and put new settlers upon them.

The flow of the Salt river is variable in the extreme. At low water periods it runs something like 100 cubic feet per second. In one great flood the river swept down the valley at the rate of 300,000 cubic feet per second. The twelfth annual report of the Geological Survey describes the flood of 1891 as follows, all of which ran uselessly to the sea for lack of storage.

"On February 17, the discharge was 835 cubic feet per second, increasing the next day to 154,000 cubic feet and on the 19th to 276,000 cubic feet. This was followed by a second greater swell, until on the 24th a maximum of 300,000 cubic feet was reached."

The Roosevelt dam is to control and store such floods. About 60 miles from Phoenix the Salt river enters a profound canyon, with lofty, precipitous walls and a narrow floor, in which is located the dam site. Above the dam the canyon opens into wide valleys, providing the most capacious reservoir in the west.

"It would probably be impossible to find anywhere in the arid region," said Government Engineer Arthur P. Davis, the projector of this magnificent enterprise, "a storage project in which all conditions are as favorable as in this one. The capacity of the reservoir in proportion to the dimensions of the dam is enormous, and the lands to be watered are of remarkable fertility, with a climate which may be classed as almost semi-tropic."

Mr. Davis also made the important discovery that material for making good Portland cement and bricks lies immediately by the dam site. He states that the masonry dam now under construction will be absolutely permanent—"safe, solid and secure for all ages to come, a part of the everlasting hills of which it will become an integral part."

Finding that the prices bid by the cement manufacturers would add an increased burden of half a million or more dollars to the payments of the irrigators, the government constructed an immense cement mill and will itself manufacture the 200,000 or more barrels of cement needed for the dam. A splendid road way, rivaling the mountain roads of the Incas, has been built from Phoenix to the dam, at a cost of over a hundred thousand dollars. The cost of the entire construction, three million and a half dollars, will be apportioned among the lands receiving the water, to be paid back to the government in ten annual installments, and no water user can hold more than 160 acres.

# THE BAD BOY ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK.

New York City.—Dear Old Pardner in Crime: I have more trouble trying to do the right thing than any boy you ever saw. When I lie to keep dad from being pulled by the police of a foreign country, I seem to be all right, and then dad will tell me to always be truthful; and when I tell the truth, and dad gets in trouble by my doing so, then he wants to kick me. Every boy ought to have a conscience that will prevent him from doing wrong, but one of these vacillating consciences that have to have an alarm clock to tell it when to work properly, but a conscience that is like a detective, which never sleeps, or like pills, that work while you sleep, and regulate your conscience so it will keep time whether it is wound up or not.

On the way over from Havana, dad had several talks with me about turning over new leaves, and he said now that we are about to land in our own country, let us be honest, and tell the truth. I said I would try it, but maybe it would

ABOUT FORTY YARDS OF LACE AROUND HIS STOMACH.

kill me, and then dad concealed about his person all the things he intended to smuggle without paying duty, and then he put on a pious look, just like a minister who is on his return from a vacation, and we stood on deck as we came up from Sandy Hook, looked at the statue of Liberty and swelled up; looked at the Stars and Stripes flying, and wept, and acted like fools. Dad was pussier than ever, with over 40 yards of lace wound around his stummick under his shirt, and a lot of kid gloves tied under his arms, and more things than you could count, and when the revenue officers boarded the ship dad broke out in a perspiration, which was so noticeable that the inspectors piped him off at once, and when he saw that they suspected him, pointed to the statue of Liberty and said:

"My son, look at that female with the torch. That torch says all are welcome to come to this country who are honest and willing to help bear the burdens of our government, but to the dishonest man that torch means that he is not welcome. Be honest, my boy, if you don't lay up a cent. An honest man is the noblest work of God," and dad rolled up his eyes like Dowie, and said: "Peace be unto you," and then the inspector asked me if dad had any goods on him that he hadn't paid duty on, and I told him he could search me, and that all I knew was that dad had used extra precaution in making his toilet, and that he had to wind about 40 yards of lace around his stomach, which had been troubling him since he had a touch of cholera at Havana; and dad looked at me as though he would like to electrocute me for telling the truth.

The man told dad to peel off his outside garments, and when he come to the lace and began to unravel it from dad, dad was more comfortable, cause his clothes didn't fit so quick. When they had got the lace off, and the gloves, dad looked hurt, and said: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away," and the man said it would cost $40 fine, and dad paid it, and they kept the lace. And when the inspectors left dad and began to search a fat woman, he took me to one side and said: "You show the poorest judgment in telling the truth of any boy I ever met. Don't you remember the verse in the Bible which says: 'The truth should not be spoken at all times,'" and then he was going to give me a swift kick, when I told him to be careful or the diamond ring he had in the toe of his shoe would cut a hole in the leather, and he lost, and he let up on kicking me, and finally we got off the boat and went to a hotel, and dad lectured me on the subject of common sense. He said a boy that hadn't common sense enough to prevent him from talking when he ought to keep still, and giving away family secrets, would bring his father's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. I am going to try to lead a different life from this out.

Well, sir, you don't realize the changes that have taken place in our beloved country since we left, almost a year ago. We have been reading the back numbers of the newspapers to find out what has happened since we left, cause you never hear anything in Europe about what happens in America, unless a President is assassinated, or an Indian goes on the war path in Mexico. That is all they think of in Europe, that we are Indians, that are confined on our reservations and not allowed to carry arms, and that it is no crime for Englishmen to come over here and scalp us.

"What do you think of this," said dad, as he read an account of Mrs. Chadwick forging the name of Andrew Carnegie to notes for $5,000,000, and getting feeble-minded bankers to lend her money on the notes, unsight, unseen. "Gee my boy, when we went away, Cassie was the richest grass widow in the country, buying everything in sight, and creating a sensation wherever she went. And now she is in jail, her house and furniture gone, and a horse doctor has taken her horses for medical attendance when they had spavins and epizootic, and she looks 20 years older because the jailors won't let her have any face cream to disguise herself with. Let this be a lesson to you, Hennery, never to forge the name of any man, poor or rich, to notes for $5,000,000."

I told him I would never forge anybody's name to more than a reasonable amount, cause I was no hog. "What are you crying about," said I, as dad broke down and wept. "Oh, I was thinking of poor Andrew Carnegie; the dear old case of Scotch whisky and Quaker oats," said dad, as he wiped his eyes and read more about the Chadwick case. "Here, this woman charges that Carnegie was her father, and gave up the notes to square himself with his accidental daughter, so she wouldn't squeal on him, and queer him with the library

GETTING A SKINFUL OF THE WATER OF JOY AT FIFTEEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE

beggars, who might refuse to take his tainted money."

"It is too bad about Andrew," says I to dad, "but don't you remember what a wink he had to his left eye, that time we saw him, even in his old age?"

"Well, that woman is no gentleman, or she never would have told on Andrew," said dad and he dried his eyes and locked at another paper, and told me to hush, and he kept on reading, and finally he said:

"Well, if that wouldn't skin you," and he put his hand to his head, and sighed as though his heart would break.

"What is it, dad; out with it, cause we might as well know the worst. Has Chauncey Depew attended another banquet, and told that old chestnut about—"

"Oh, Hennery, it is worse than that, if possible," said dad. "Lookahere, a church organization has refused to take a hundred thousand dollar gift from Rockefeller, for use in the missionary business, because they believe John came by his money dishonestly, robbing independent refineries of kerosene, and John is heartbroken for fear all the religious and educational grafters will boycott him, and refuse to take his money, and it will accumulate on his hands until it ruins him. By ginger, that is hard on John," continued dad, as he kept on reading.

"Oh, don't worry about Rockefeller," said I to dad. "He has only accumulated a billion dollars, and his son has not got gay yet. A rich man can always get rid of his money, in one of three ways: by paying taxes, starting a newspaper or letting his son get gay. Rockefeller's young man has been kept in Sunday school until he is full of texts and parables, and hymns, and he is about due to get a skin full of the water of joy, at $15 a bottle, and give a dinner to the chorus of an opera, and when that time comes, and the youngster's back teeth are afloat, and the sees double, and begins to realize that he is the greatest case of 'it' in the English language, and the chief chorus girl comes and sits on the arm of his chair and leans over so she is almost all in his arms, and her two blue eyes look to him like the showcase in a glass eye store, and her breath comps in short pants, close to his ear, and she puts her soft, manicured, veal sweetbread hand on his fevered brow, and strokes his hair away from the forehead that is beginning to ache from mixing the canvas back and budge, terrapin and champagny water, and tells him he is too good a thing to be bossing a Sunday school, he will look cross-eyed from trouble in his stomach, and tell her he will meet her at the stage door the next night with an automobile with her own monogram on the side entrance—yes, when it comes to that old John will never find any trouble in putting the tainted billion into circulation. Eh, dad, don't you think so?" says I, and dad said he guessed that would be the only salvation for poor old, baldheaded John, with the odor of kerosene on his bank account.

"Bat here's something that will make you stand without hitching, and I want to get to Chicago by the first train," said dad, as he turned over the paper and looked at the headlines.

"What's the matter in Chicago, dad?"

THE CHICAGO TEAMSTERS ARE ON A STRIKE.

says I. "Has Carter Harrison been elected again when he was not looking?"

"Oh, more fun than that," said dad. "What do you think, the Chicago teamsters are on a strike, and they have blocked traffic, and there is a fair chance that the people who are not killed with bricks will be starved to death, cause they are going to put a stop to delivering meat, groceries and milk. Gee, wouldn't I like to be there with a window looking out on State street," and dad fairly beamed with joy at the thought of bloodshed.

"Well, when was there a time when the Chicago teamsters were not on a strike?" said I to dad. "They are the most sympathetic people on earth. What are they striking for now?"

"Oh, some girls that sew overalls are on a strike, and they can't seem to win, so the teamsters have struck in sympathy with them, and the business of four million people is knocked gally west," said dad.

"Well, I guess they better let the teamsters stay out, cause if they go back to work there'll be a strike of nurses week after next, and the teamsters will have to go out again, and block things, and pull up the whole business," I told dad, and I added: "The only way to stop those teamsters striking, is to pension every one of them about a hundred dollars a month, and lay them off, and hire somebody that is not looking for an excuse to quit work and shy bricks. Make them the leisure class, with bank accounts, and they won't have so much sympathy as to ruin the business of Chicago."

"Here's something you wouldn't believe," says dad, picking up another paper. "Roosevelt is elected again, and is off in the mountains for two months, shooting jack rabbits and bears, and letting public business go to the dogs, but he has heard of the Chicago strike and a banquet in that town, and he is going to the banquet, and see if his presence will not make the strikers forget to fight, and you want to plug berths for the train tonight, cause I have got to see Roosevelt and report to him about what we did for him in Turkey and Egypt," and dad began to pack up the things the custom house officers didn't find on him.

And so, old man, it won't be long before you will see me in your old grocery and I will tell you things that will make the Arabian Nights seem like an account of a church sociable. If I were in your place would get a detective to protect you, for I have got so I am liable to shoot a man on sight, and rob him of all he holds dear. Scrub out and open the windows, and put on that clean shirt you have been holding for such an occasion, for "behold, the prodigal son is on your trail" with a real appetite. Yours,

HENNERY.

(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

## DEPTH TO PLANT A TREE.

"As to the depth to plant a tree," says Suburban Life, "it seems to be the general idea that the future prosperity of the tree is proportionate to the depth and fineness with which it is placed in the ground, and the percentage that plant too shallow is almost too insignificant to be worth considering, for the sinning is all in the opposite direction. Look for the mark made by the earth on the trunk of the tree when it stood in the nursery, and, going by that, although it may seem shallow to you, you will make no mistake. The roots want warmth, light and moisture, such as they receive when placed properly, but when hermetically sealed two to three feet in the ground, it is impossible to develop any vigorous root action while contending against the terribly handicapping conditions. Give your tree plenty of feeding ground, plenty of good fibrous earth, and if the place of planting is not naturally suitable, dig it out deep and put in what is needed."

### Positively Immoral.

Foozle—Do you think it wrong to play golf on Sunday?

Niblick—I think it wrong to play such a game as you do on any day of the week.

### How It Happened.

"Yes, Dorothy has three children."

"Why, I thought she always said she would have only one child?"

"Yes—but they all came at once."—Puck.

# Mysterious Mr. Sabin:

## A Story of International Intrigue.

By E. Phillips Oppenheim....

CHAPTER VIII—(Continued.)

She spoke rather softly and rather slowly. Her voice possessed a sibilant and musical intonation; there was perhaps the faintest suggestion of an accent. As she stood there smiling upon him in a deep blue gown, trimmed with a silvery fur, in the making of which no English dressmaker had been concerned, Wolfenden's subjection was absolute and complete. He was aware that his answer was a little flurried. He was less at his ease than he could have wished. Afterwards he thought of a hundred things he would have liked to have said, but the surprise of seeing them so suddenly had cost him a little of his usual self-possession. Mr. Sabin took up the conversation.

"My infirmity," he said, glancing downwards, "makes walking, especially on stone pavements, rather a painful undertaking. However, London is one of those cities which can only be seen on foot, and my niece has all the curiosity of her age."

She laughed out frankly. She wore no veil, and a tinge of color had found its way into her cheeks, relieving that delicate but not unhealthy pallor, which to Densham had seemed so exquisite.

"I think shopping is delightful. Is it not?" she exclaimed.

Wolfenden was absolutely sure of it. He was, indeed, needlessly emphatic. Mr. Sabin smiled faintly.

"I am glad to have met you again, Lord Wolfenden," he said, "if only to thank you for your aid last night. I was anxious to get away before any fuss was made, or I would have expressed my gratitude at the time in a more seemly fashion."

"I hope," Wolfenden said, "that you will not think it necessary to say anything more about it. I did what any one in my place would have done without a moment's hesitation."

"I am not quite so sure of that," Mr. Sabin said. "But by the bye, can you tell me what became of the fellow? Did any one go after him?"

"There was some sort of pursuit, I believe," Wolfenden said slowly, "but he was not caught."

"I am glad to hear it," Mr. Sabin said.

Wolfenden looked at him in some surprise. He could not make up his mind whether it was his duty to disclose the name of the man who had made this strange attempt.

"Your assailant was, I suppose, a stranger to you?" he said slowly.

Mr. Sabin shook his head.

"By no means. I recognized him directly. So, I believe, did you."

Wolfenden was honestly amazed.

"He was your guest, I believe," Mr. Sabin continued, "until I entered the room. I saw him leave, and I was half-prepared for something of the sort."

"He was my guest, it is true, but none the less, he was a stranger to me," Wolfenden explained. "He brought a letter from my cousin, who seems to have considered him a decent sort of fellow."

"There is," Mr. Sabin said dryly, "nothing whatever the matter with him, except that he is mad."

"On the whole, I cannot say that I am surprised to hear it," Wolfenden remarked; "but I certainly think that, considering the form his madness takes, you ought to protect yourself in some way."

Mr. Sabin shrugged his shoulders contemptuously.

"He can never hurt me. I carry a talisman which is proof against any attempt that he can make; but none the less, I must confess that your aid last night was very welcome."

"I was very pleased to be of any service," Wolfenden said, "especially," he added, glancing toward Mr. Sabin's niece, "since it has given me the pleasure of your acquaintance."

A little thrill passed through him. Her delicately-curved lips were quivering as though with amusement, and her eyes had fallen; she had blushed slightly at that unwitting, ardent look of his. Mr. Sabin's cold voice recalled him to himself.

"I believe," he said, "that I overheard your name correctly. It is Wolfenden, is it not?"

Wolfenden assented.

"I am sorry that I haven't a card," he said. "That is my name."

Mr. Sabin looked at him curiously.

"Wolfenden is, I believe, the family name of the Deringhams? May I ask are you any relation to Admiral Lord Deringham?"

Wolfenden was suddenly grave.

"Yes," he answered; "he is my father. Did you ever meet him?"

Mr. Sabin shook his head.

"No, I have heard of him abroad; also, I believe, of the Countess of Deringham, your mother. It is many years ago, I trust that I have not inadvertently——"

"Not at all," Wolfenden declared. "My father is still alive, although he is in very delicate health. I wonder would you and your niece do me the honor of having some tea with me? It is Ladies' Day at the 'Geranium Club,' and I should be delighted to take you there if you would allow me."

Mr. Sabin shook his head.

Wolfenden had the satisfaction of seeing the girl look disappointed.

"We are very much obliged to you," Mr. Sabin said, "but I have an appointment which is already overdue. You must not mind, Helene, if we ride the rest of the way."

He turned and hailed a passing hansom, which drew up immediately at the curb by their side. Mr. Sabin handed his niece in, and stood for a moment on the pavement with Wolfenden.

"I hope that we may meet again before long, Lord Wolfenden," he said. "In the meantime let me assure you once more of my sincere gratitude."

The girl leaned forward over the apron of the cab.

"And may I not add mine too?" she said. "I almost wish that we were not going to the 'Milan' again tonight. I am afraid that I shall be nervous."

She looked straight at Wolfenden. He was ridiculously happy.

"I can promise," he said, "that no harm shall come to Mr. Sabin tonight, at any rate. I shall be at the 'Milan' myself, and I will keep a very close look out."

"How reassuring!" she exclaimed, with a brilliant smile. "Lord Wolfenden is going to be at the 'Milan' tonight," she added, turning to Mr. Sabin. "Why don't you ask him to join us? I shall feel so much more comfortable."

There was a faint but distinct frown on Mr. Sabin's face—a distinct hesitation before he spoke. But Wolfenden would notice neither. He was looking over Mr. Sabin's shoulder, and his instructions were very clear.

"If you will have supper with us we shall be very pleased," Mr. Sabin said stiffly; "but no doubt you have already made your party. Supper is an institution which one seldom contemplates alone."

"I am quite free, and I shall be delighted," Wolfenden said without hesitation. "About eleven, I suppose?"

"A quarter past," Mr. Sabin said, stepping into the cab. "We may go to the theatre."

The hansom drove off and Wolfenden stood on the pavement, hat in hand. What fortune. He could scarcely believe in it. Then, just as he turned to move on, something lying at his feet almost at the edge of the curbstone, attracted his attention. He looked at it more closely. It was a ribbon—a little delicate strip of deep blue ribbon. He knew quite well whence it must have come. It had fallen from her gown as she had stepped into the hansom. He looked up and down the street. It was full, but he saw no one whom he knew. The thing could be done in a minute. He stooped quickly down and picked it up, crushing it in his gloved hand, and walking on at once with heightened color and a general sense of having made a fool of himself. For a moment or two he was especially careful to look neither to the right or to the left; then a sense that some one from the other side of the road was watching him drew his eyes in that direction. A young man was standing upon the edge of the pavement, a peculiar smile parting his lips and a cigarette between his fingers. For a moment Wolfenden was furiously angry; then the eyes of the two men met across the street, and Wolfenden forgot his anger. He recognized him at once, notwithstanding his appearance in an afternoon toilette as carefully chosen as his own. It was Felix, Mr. Sabin's assailant.

CHAPTER IX.

Wolfenden forgot his anger at once. He hesitated for a moment, then he crossed the street and stood side by side with Felix upon the pavement.

"I am glad to see that you are looking a sane man again," Wolfenden said, after they had exchanged the usual greetings. "You might have been in a much more uncomfortable place, after your last night's escapade."

Felix shrugged his shoulders.

"I think," he said, "that if I had succeeded a little discomfort would only have amused me. It is not pleasant to fail."

Wolfenden stood squarely upon his feet, and laid his hand lightly upon the other's shoulder.

"Look here," he said, "it won't do for you to go following a man about London like this, watching for an opportunity to murder him. I don't like interfering in other people's business, but willingly or unwillingly I seem to have got mixed up in this, and I have a word or two to say about it. Unless you give me your promise, upon your honor, to make no further attempt upon that man's life, I shall go to the police, tell them what I know, and have you watched."

"You shall have," Felix said quietly, "my promise. A greater power than the threat of your English police has tied my hands; for the present I have abandoned my purpose."

"I am bound to believe you," Wolfenden said, "and you look as though you were speaking the truth; yet you must forgive me asking why, in that case, you are following the man about? You must have a motive."

Felix shook his head.

"As it happened," he said, "I am here by the merest accident. It may seem strange to you, but it is perfectly true. I have just come out of Wahlorf's, above there, and I saw you all three upon the pavement."

"I am glad to hear it," Wolfenden said.

"More glad," Felix said, "than I was to see you with them. Can you not believe what I tell you? shall I give you proof? will you be convinced then? Every moment you spend with that man is an evil one for you. You may have thought me inclined to be melodramatic last night. Perhaps I was! All the same the man is a fiend. Will you not be warned? I tell you that he is a fiend?"

"Perhaps he is," Wolfenden said indifferently. "I am not interested in him."

"But you are interested—in his companion."

Wolfenden frowned.

"I think," he said, "that we will leave the lady out of the conversation."

Felix sighed.

"You are a good fellow," he said; "but, forgive me, like all your countrymen, you carry chivalry just a thought too far—even to simplicity. You do not understand such people and their ways."

Wolfenden was getting angry, but he held himself in check.

"You know nothing against her," he said slowly.

"It is true," Felix answered. "I know nothing against her. It is not necessary. She is his creature. That is apparent. The shadow of his wickedness is enough."

Wolfenden checked himself in the middle of a hot reply.

He was suddenly conscious of the absurdity of losing his temper in the open street with a man so obviously ill-balanced—possessed, too, of such strange and wild impulses.

"Let us talk," he said, "of something else, or say good-morning. Which way were you going?"

"To the Russian embassy," Felix said. "I have some work to do this afternoon."

Wolfenden looked at him curiously.

"Our ways, then, are the same for a short distance," he said. "Let us walk together. Forgive me, but you are really, then, attached to the Embassy?"

Felix nodded, and glanced at his companion with a smile.

"I am not what you call a fraud altogether," he said. "I am junior secretary to Prince Lobenski. You, I think, are not a politician, are you?"

Wolfenden shook his head.

"I take no interest in politics," he said. "I shall probably have to sit in the House of Lords some day, but I shall be sorry indeed when the time comes."

Felix sighed, and was silent for a moment.

"You are perhaps fortunate," he said. "The ways of the politician are not exactly rose-strewn. You represent a class which in my country does not exist. There we are all either in the army, or interested in statecraft. Perhaps the secure position of your country does not require such ardent service?"

"You are—of what nationality, may I ask?" Wolfenden inquired.

Felix hesitated.

"Perhaps," he said, "you had better not know. The less you know of me the better. The time may come when it will be to your benefit to be ignorant."

Wolfenden took no pains to hide his incredulity.

"It is easy to see that you are a stranger in this country," he remarked. "We are not in Russia or in South America. I can assure you that we scarcely know the meaning of the word 'intrigue' here. We are the most matter-of-fact and perhaps the most commonplace nation in the world. You will find it out for yourself in time. Whilst you are with us you must perforce fall to our level."

"I, too, must become commonplace," Felix said, smiling. "Is that what you mean?"

"In a certain sense, yes," Wolfenden answered. "You will not be able to help it. It will be the natural result of your environment. In your own country, wherever that may be, I can imagine that you might be a person jealously watched by the police your comings and goings made a note of; your intrigues—I take it for granted that you are concerned in some—the object of the most jealous and unceasing suspicion. Here there is nothing of that. You could not intrigue if you wanted to. There is nothing to intrigue about."

They were crossing a crowded thoroughfare, and Felix did not reply until they were safe on the opposite pavement. Then he took Wolfenden's arm, and, leaning over, almost whispered in his ear—

"You speak," he said, "what nine-tenths of your countrymen believe. Yet you are wrong. Wherever there are international questions which bring great powers such as yours into antagonism, or the reverse, with other great countries, the soil is laid ready for intrigue, and the seed is never long wanted. Yes: I know that, to all appearance, you are the smugest and most respectable nation ever evolved in this world's history. Yet if you tell me that yours is a nation free from intrigue, I correct you: you are wrong, you do not know—that is all. That very man, whose life last night you so inopportunely saved, is at this moment deeply involved in an intrigue against your country."

"Mr. Sabin!" Wolfenden exclaimed.

"Yes, Mr. Sabin! Mind, I know this by chance only. I am not concerned one way or the other. My quarrel with him is a private one. I am robbed for the present of my vengeance by a power to which I am forced to yield implicit obedience. So, for the present, I have forgotten that he is my enemy. He is safe from me, yet if last night I had struck home, I should have ridded your country of a great and menacing danger. Perhaps—who can tell—he is a man who succeeds—I might even have saved England from conquest and ruin."

They had reached the top of Piccadilly, and downward towards the park flowed the great afternoon stream of foot-people and carriages. Wolfenden, on whom his companion's words, charged as they were with an almost passionate earnestness, could scarcely fail to leave some impression, was silent for a moment.

"Do you really believe," he said, "that ours is a country which could possibly stand in any such danger? We are outside all Continental alliances! We are pledged to support neither the dual or the triple alliance. How could we possibly become embroiled?"

"I will tell you one thing which you may not readily believe," Felix said. "There is no country in the world so hated by all the great powers as England."

Wolfenden shrugged his shoulders.

"Russia," he remarked, "is perhaps jealous of our hold on Asia, but——"

"Russia," Felix interrupted, "of all the countries in the world, except perhaps Italy, is the most friendly disposed towards you."

Wolfenden laughed.

"Come," he said, "you forget Germany."

"Germany!" Felix exclaimed scornfully. "Believe it or not as you choose, but Germany detests you. I will tell you a thing which you can think of when you are an old man, and there are great chances and events for you to look back upon. A war between Germany and England is only a matter of time—of a few short years, perhaps even months. In the cabinet at Berlin a war with you today would be more popular than a war with France."

"You take my breath away," Wolfenden exclaimed, laughing.

Felix was very much in earnest.

"In the little world of diplomacy," he said, "in the innermost councils these things are known. The outside public knows nothing of the awful responsibilities of those who govern. Two at least of your ministers have realized the position. You read this morning in the papers of more warships and strengthened fortifications. It is not against Russia or against France that you are slowly arming yourselves, it is against Germany."

"Germany would be mad to fight us," Wolfenden declared.

"Under certain conditions," Felix said slowly. "Don't get angry—Germany must beat you."

Wolfenden, looking across the street, saw Harcutt on the steps of his club, and beckoned to him.

"There is Harcutt," he exclaimed, pointing him out to Felix. "He is a journalist, you know, and in search of a sensation. Let us hear what he has to say about these things."

But Felix unlinked his arm from Wolfenden's hastily.

"You must excuse me," he said. "Harcutt would recognize me, and I do not wish to be pointed out everywhere as a would-be assassin. Remember what I have said, and avoid Sabin and his parasites as you would the devil."

Felix hurried away. Wolfenden remained for a moment standing in the middle of the pavement looking blankly along Piccadilly. Harcutt crossed over to him.

"You look," he remarked to Wolfenden, "like a man who needs a drink."

Wolfenden turned with him into the club.

"I believe that I do," he said. "I have had rather an eventful hour."

CHAPTER X.

Mr. Sabin, who had parted with Wolfenden with evident relief, leaned back in the cab and looked at his watch.

"That young man," he remarked, "has wasted ten minutes of my itme. He will probably have to pay for it some day."

"By the bye," the girl asked, "who is he?"

"His name is Wolfenden—Lord Wolfenden."

"So I gathered; and who is Lord Wolfenden?"

"The only son of Admiral the Earl of Deringham. I don't know anything more than that about him myself."

"Admiral Deringham," the girl repeated, thoughtfully; "the name sounds familiar."

Mr. Sabin nodded.

"Very likely," he said. "He was in command of the Channel Squadron at the time of the Magnificent disaster. He was barely half a mile away and saw the whole thing. He came in, too, rightly or wrongly, for a share of the blame."

"Didn't he go mad, or something?" the girl asked.

"He had a fit," Mr. Sabin said calmly, "and left the service almost directly afterwards. He is living in strict seclusion in Norfolk, I believe. I should not like to say that he is mad. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that he is."

She looked at him curiously. There was a note of reserve in his tone.

"You are interested in him, are you not?" she asked.

"In a measure," he admitted. "He is supposed, mad or not, to be the greatest living authority on the coast defenses of England and the state of her battleships. They shelved him at the admiralty, but he wrote some vigorous letters to the papers and there are people pretty high up who believe in him. Others, of course, think that he is a crank."

"But why," she asked, languidly, "are you intrested in such matters?"

Mr. Sabin knocked the ash off the cigarette he was smoking and was silent for a moment.

"One gets interested nowadays in—a great many things which scarcely seem to concern us," he remarked deliberately. "You, for instance, seem interested in this man's son. He cannot possibly be of any account to us."

She shrugged her shoulders.

"Did I say that I was interested in him?"

"You did not." Mr. Sabin answered, "but it was scarcely necessary; you stopped to speak to him of your own accord, and you asked him to supper, which was scarcely discreet."

"One gets so bored sometimes," she admitted frankly.

"You are only a woman," he said indulgently; "a year of waiting seems to you an eternity, however vast the stake. There will come a time when you will see things differently."

"I wonder!" she said softly. "I wonder?"

* * * * * * *

Mr. Sabin had unconsciously spoken the truth when he had pleaded an appointment to Lord Wolfenden. His servant drew him on one side directly they entered the house.

"There is a young lady here, sir, waiting for you in the study."

"Been here long?" Mr. Sabin asked.

"About two hours, sir. She has rung once or twice to ask about you."

Mr. Sabin turned away and opened the study door, carefully closing it behind him at once as he recognized his visitor. The air was blue with tobacco smoke, and the girl, who looked up at his entrance, held a cigarette between her fingers. Mr. Sabin was at least as surprised as Lord Wolfenden when he recognized his visitor, but his face was absolutely emotionless. He nodded not unkindly and stood looking at her, leaning upon his stick.

"Well, Blanche, what has gone wrong?" he asked.

"Pretty well everything," she answered. "I've been turned away."

"Detected?" he asked quickly.

"Suspected, at any rate. I wrote you that Lord Deringham was watching me sharply. Where he got the idea from I can't imagine, but he got it and he got it right, anyhow. He's followed me about like a cat, and it's all up."

"What does he know?"

"Nothing! He found a sheet of carbon on my desk, no more! I had to leave in an hour."

"And Lady Deringham?"

"She is like the rest—she thinks him mad. She has not the faintest idea that, mad or not, he has stumbled upon the truth. She was glad to have me go—for other reasons; but she has not the faintest doubt but that I have been unjustly dismissed."

"And he? How much does he know?"

"Exactly what I told you—nothing! His idea was just a confused one that I thought the stuff valuable—how you can make any sense of such trash I don't know—and that I was keeping a copy back for myself. He was worrying for an excuse to get rid of me, and he grabbed at it."

"Why was Lady Deringham glad to have you go?" Mr. Sabin asked.

"Because I amused myself with her son."

"Lord Wolfenden?"

"Yes!"

For the first time since he had entered the room Mr. Sabin's grim countenance relaxed. The corners of his lips slowly twisted themselves into a smile.

"Good girl," he said. "Is he any use now?"

"None," she answered with some emphasis. "None whatever. He is a fool."

The color in her cheeks had deepened a little. A light shot from her eyes. Mr. Sabin's amusement deepened. He looked positively benign.

"You've tried him?" he suggested.

The girl nodded, and blew a little cloud of tobacco smoke from her mouth.

"Yes; I went there last night. He was very kind. He sent his servant out with me and got me nice, respectable rooms." Mr. Sabin did what was for him an exceptional thing. He sat down and laughed to himself softly, but a genuine and obvious enjoyment.

"Blanche," he said, "it was a lucky thing that I discovered you. No one else could have appreciated you properly."

She looked at him with a sudden hardness.

"You should appreciate me," she said, "for what I am you made me. I am of your handiwork; a man should appreciate the tool of his own fashioning."

"Nature," Mr. Sabin said smoothly, "had made the way easy for me. Mine were but finishing touches. But we have no time for this sort of thing. You have done well at Deringham and I shall not forget it. But your dismissal is exceedingly awkward. For the moment, indeed, I scarcely see my way. I wonder in what direction Lord Deriagham will look for your successor?"

"Not anywhere within the sphere of your influence," she answered. "I do not think that I shall have a successor at all just yet. There was only a week's work to do. He will copy that himself."

"I am very much afraid," Mr. Sabin said, "that he will; yet we must have that copy."

"You will be very clever," she said slowly. "He has put watches all round the place, and the windows are barricaded. He sleeps with a revolver by his side, and there are several horrors in the shape of traps all round the house."

"No wonder," Mr. Sabin said, "that people think him mad."

The girl laughed shortly.

"He is mad," she said. "There is no possible doubt about that; you couldn't live with him a day and doubt it."

"Hereditary, no doubt," Mr. Sabin suggested quietly.

Blanche shrugged her shoulders and leaned back yawning.

"Anyhow," she said, "I've had enough of them all. It has been very tiresome work and I am sick of it. Give me some money. I want a spree. I am going to have a month's holiday."

Mr. Sabin sat down at his desk and drew out a cheque book.

"There will be no difficulty about the money," he said, "but I cannot spare you for a month. Long before that I must have the rest of this madman's figures."

The girl's face darkened.

"Haven't I told you," she said, "that there is not the slightest chance of their taking me back? You might as well believe me. They wouldn't have me, and I wouldn't go."

"I do not expect anything of the sort," Mr. Sabin said. "There are other directions, though, in which I shall require your aid. I shall have to go to Deringham myself, and as I know nothing whatever about the place you will be useful to me there. I believe that your home is somewhere near there."

"Well!"

"There is no reason, I suppose," Mr. Sabin continued, "why a portion of the vacation you were speaking of should not be spent there?"

"None" the girl replied, "except that it would be deadly dull, and no holiday at all. I should want paying for it."

Mr. Sabin looked down at the cheque book which lay open before him.

"I was intending," he said, "to offer you a cheque for fifty pounds. I will make it one hundred, and you will rejoin your family circle at Fakenham, I believe, in one week from today."

The girl made a wry face.

"The money's all right," she said; "but you ought to see my family circle. They are all cracked on farming, from the poor old dad who loses all his spare cash at it, down to little Letty my youngest sister, who can tell you everything about the last turnip crop. Do ride over and see us! You will find it so amusing."

"I shall be charmed," Mr. Sabin said suavely, as he commenced filling in the body of the cheque. "Are all your sisters, may I ask, as delightful as you?"

She looked at him defiantly.

"Look here," she said, "none of that! Of course you wouldn't come, but in any case I won't have you. The girls are—well, not like me, I'm glad to say. I won't have the responsibility of introducing a Mephistocles into the domestic circle."

"I can assure you," Mr. Sabin said, "that I had not the faintest idea of coming. My visit to Norfolk will be anything but a pleasure trip, and I shall have no time to spare. I believe I have your address: 'Westacott Farm, Fakenham,' is it not? Now do what you like in the

meantime, but a week from today there will be a letter from me there. Here is the cheque."

The girl rose and shook out her skirts.

"Aren't you going to take me anywhere?" she asked. "You might ask me to have supper with you gently.

Mr. Sabin shook his head gently.

"I am sorry," he said, "but I have a young lady living with me."

"Oh."

"She is my niece and it takes more than my spare time to entertain her," he continued, without noticing the interjection. "You have plenty of friends. Go and look them up and enjoy yourself—for a week. I have no heart to go pleasure-making until my work is finished."

She drew on her gloves and walked to the door. Mr. Sabin came with her and opened it.

"I wish," she said, "that I could understand what in this world you are trying to evolve from those rubbishly papers."

He laughed.

"Some day," he said, "I will tell you. At present you would not understand. Be patient a little longer."

"It has been long enough," she exclaimed. "I have had seven months of it."

"And I," he answered, "seven years. Take care of yourself and remember, I shall want you in a week."

## CHAPTER XI.

At precisely the hour agreed upon Harcutt and Densham met in one of the anterooms leading into the "Milan" restaurant. They surrendered their coats and hats to an attendant, and strolled about awaiting for Wolfenden. A quarter of an hour passed. The stream of people from the theatres began to grow thinner. Still, Wolfenden did not come. Harcutt took out his watch.

"I propose that we do not wait any longer for Wolfenden," he said. "I saw him this afternoon, and he answered me very oddly when I reminded him about tonight. There is such a crowd here, too, that they will not keep our table much longer."

"Let us go in, by all means," Densham agreed. "Wolfenden will easily find us if he wants to."

Harcutt returned his watch to his pocket slowly, and without removing his eyes from Densham's face.

"You're not looking very fit, old chap," he remarked. "Is anything wrong?"

Densham shook his head and turned away.

"I am a little tired," he said. "We've been keeping late hours the last few nights. There's nothing the matter with me, though. Come, let us go in!"

Harcutt linked his arm in Densham's. The two men stood in the doorway.

"I have not asked you yet," Harcutt said, in a low tone. "What fortune?"

Densham laughed a little bitterly.

"I will tell you all that I know, presently," he said.

"You have found out something, then?"

"I have found out." Densham answered, "all that I care to know! I have found out so much that I am leaving England within a week!"

Harcutt looked at him curiously.

"Poor old chap," he said softly. "I had no idea that you were so hard hit as all that, you know!"

They passed through the crowded room to their table. Suddenly Harcutt stopped short and laid his hand upon Densham's arm.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "Look at that! No wonder we had to wait for Wolfenden!"

Mr. Sabin and his niece were occupying the same table as on the previous night, only this time they were not alone. Wolfenden was sitting there between the two. At the moment of their entrance, he and the girl were laughing together. Mr. Sabin, with the air of one wholly detached from his companion, was calmly proceeding with his supper.

"I understand now," Harcutt whispered, "what Wolfenden meant this afternoon. When I reminded him about tonight, he laughed and said: 'Well, I shall see you, at any rate.' I thought it was odd at the time. I wonder how he managed it?"

Densham made no reply. The two men took their seats in silence. Wolfenden was sitting with his back half-turned to them, and he had not noticed their entrance. In a moment or two, however, he looked around, and seeing them, leaned over towards the girl and apparently asked her something. She nodded, and he immediately left his seat and joined them.

There was a little hesitation, almost awkwardness in their greetings. No one knew exactly what to say.

"You fellows are rather late, aren't you?" Wolfenden remarked.

"We were here punctually enough," Harcutt replied; "but we have been waiting for you nearly a quarter of an hour."

"I am sorry," Wolfenden said. "The fact is I ought to have left word when I came in, but I quite forgot it. I took it for granted that you would look into the room when you found that I was behind time."

"Well, it isn't of much consequence," Harcutt declared; "we are here now, at any rate, although it seems that after all we are not to have supper together."

Wolfenden glanced rapidly over his shoulder.

"You understand the position, of course," he said. "I need not ask you to excuse me."

Harcutt nodded.

"Oh, we'll excuse you, by all means; but on one condition—we want to know all about it. Where can we see you afterwards?"

"At my rooms," Wolfenden said, turning away and resuming his seat at the other table.

Densham had made no attempt whatever to join in the conversation. Once his eyes had met Wolfenden's, and it seemed to the latter that there was a certain expression there which needed some explanation. It was not anger—it certainly was not envy. Wolfenden was puzzled—he was even disturbed. Had Densham discovered anything further than he himself knew about this man and girl? What did he mean by looking as though the key to this mysterious situation was in his hands, and as though he had nothing but pity for the only one of the trio who had met with any success? Wolfenden resumed his seat with an uncomfortable conviction that Densham knew more than he did about these people whose guest he had become, and that the knowledge had damped all his ardor. There was a cloud upon his face for a moment. The exuberance of his happiness had received a sudden check. Then the girl spoke to him, and the memory of Densham's unspoken warning passed away. He looked at her long and searchingly. Her face was as innocent and proud as the face of a child. She was unconscious even of his close scrutiny. The man might be anything; it might even be that every word that Felix had spoken was true. But of the girl he would believe no evil, he would not doubt her even for a moment.

"Your friend," remarked Mr. Sabin, helping himself to an ortolan, "is a journalist, is he not? His face seems familiar to me although I have forgotten his name, if ever I knew it."

"He is a journalist," Wolfenden answered. "Not one of the rank and file—rather a dilettante, but still a hard worker. He is devoted to his profession, though, and his name is Harcutt."

"Harcutt!" Mr. Sabin repeated, although he did not appear to recollect the name. "He is a political journalist, is he not?"

"Not that I am aware of," Wolfenden answered. "He is generally considered to be the great scribe of society. I believe that he is interested in foreign politics, though."

"Ah!"

Mr. Sabin's interjection was significant, and Wolfenden looked up quickly but fruitlessly. The man's face was impenetrable.

"The other fellow," Wolfenden said, turning to the girl, is Densham, the painter. His picture in this year's academy was a good deal talked about, and he does some excellent portraits."

She threw a glance at him over her gleaming white shoulder.

"He looks like an artist," she said. "I liked his picture—a French landscape, was it not? And his portrait of the Countess of Davenport was magnificent."

## STOMACHS ON STILTS.

The man who puts on stilts does not increase his actual stature. He only feels taller. Stimulants are the stilts of the stomach. They make a man feel better for the time being, but he feels a great deal worse for them afterward.

The need of the man whose stomach is "weak" is not stimulation but strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery perfectly answers that need. It contains no alcohol or whisky. It cures the weak, foul stomach with its attendant bad smelling breath, coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite and kindred symptoms.

"In the year 1899 I had an attack of indigestion and got so bad that my home doctor said he could not do me any good," writes Mr. G. Trent, of Gordonville, Texas. "I wrote to you and you advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, so I bought six bottles, and when I commenced using it I was so weak I could hardly walk about the house. By the time I had used one bottle my stomach and bowels commenced to heal. There were strips of the lining of my stomach or bowels (I don't know which) as large as a man's two fingers passed and I had a good deal of misery in my stomach and bowels, and also in the rectum especially. I could not eat anything without having much distress afterward, but by the time I had taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I was sound and well, and could eat anything I pleased without suffering in the least. Could also do as much work in a day as I ever could. I have not suffered from the trouble since, and it was four years ago that I was so sick."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make a little more profit. He gains; you lose. Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

"If you would care to know him," Wolfenden said, "I should be very happy to present him to you."

Mr. Sabin looked up and shook his head quickly, but firmly.

"You must excuse us," he said. "My niece and I are not in England for very long, and we have reasons for avoiding new acquaintances as much as possible."

A shade passed across the girl's face. Wolfenden would have given much to have known into what worlds those clear, soft eyes, suddenly set in a far away gaze, were wandering—what those regrets were which had floated up so suddenly before her. Was she too as impenetrable as the man, or would he some day share with her what there was of sorrow or of mystery in her young life? His heart beat with unaccustomed quickness at the thought. Mr. Sabin's last remark, the uncertainty of his own position with regard to these people, filled him with sudden fear; it might be that he too was to be included in the sentence which had just been pronounced. He looked up from the table to find Mr. Sabin's cold, steely eyes fixed upon him, and acting upon a sudden impulse he spoke what was nearest to his heart.

"I hope," he said, "that the few acquaintances whom fate does bring you are not to suffer for the same reason."

Mr. Sabin smiled and poured himself out a glass of wine.

"You are very good," he said. "I presume that you refer to yourself. We shall always be glad that we met you, shall we not, Helene? But I doubt very much if, after tonight, we shall meet again in England at all."

To Wolfenden the light seemed suddenly to have gone out, and the soft, low music to have become a wailing dirge. He retained some command of his features only by a tremendous effort. Even then he felt that he had become pale, and that his voice betrayed something of the emotion that he felt.

"You are going away," he said slowly—"abroad!"

"Very soon indeed," Mr. Sabin answered. "At any rate, we leave London during the week. You must not look upon us, Lord Wolfenden, as ordinary pleasure-seekers. We are wanderers upon the face of the earth, not so much by choice as by destiny. I want you to try one of these cigarettes. They were given to me by the Khedive, and I think you will admit that he knows more about tobacco than he does about governing."

The girl had been gazing steadfastly at the grapes that lay untasted upon her plate, and Wolfenden glanced towards her twice in vain; now, however, she looked up, and a slight smile parted her lips as her eyes met his. How pale she was, and how suddenly serious!

"Do not take my uncle too literally, Lord Wolfenden," she said softly. "I hope that we shall meet again some time, if not often. I should be very sorry not to think so. We owe you so much."

There was an added warmth in those last few words, a subtle light in her eyes. Was she indeed a past mistress in all the arts of coquetry, or was there not some message for him in that lowered tone and softened glance? He sat spellbound for a moment. Her bosom was certainly rising and falling more quickly. The pearls at her throat quivered. Then Mr. Sabin's voice, cold and displeased, dissolved the situation.

"I think, Helene, if you are ready, we had better go," he said. "It is nearly half-past twelve, and we shall escape the crush if we leave at once."

She stood up silently, and Wolfenden, with slow fingers, raised her cloak from the back of the chair and covered her shoulders. She thanked him softly, and turning away, walked down the room followed by the two men. In the anteroom Mr. Sabin stopped.

"My watch," he remarked, "was fast. You will have time after all for a cigarette with your friends. Good-night."

Wolfenden had no alternative but to accept his dismissal. A little, white hand, flashing with jewels, but shapely and delicate, stole out from the dark fur of her cloak, and he held it within his for a second.

"I hope," he said, "that at any rate you will allow me to call, and say good-bye before you leave England?"

She looked at him with a faint smile upon her lips. Yet her eyes were very sad.

"You have heard what my inexorable guardian has said, Lord Wolfenden," she answered quietly. "I am afraid he is right. We are wanderers, he and I, with no settled home."

"I shall venture to hope," he said boldly, "that some day you will make one—in England."

A tinge of color flashed into her cheeks. Her eyes danced with amusement at his audacity—then they suddenly dropped, and she caught up the folds of her gown.

"Ah, well," she said demurely, "that would be too great a happiness. Farewell! One never knows."

She yielded at last to Mr. Sabin's cold impatience, and turning away, followed him down the staircase. Wolfenden remained at the top until she had passed out of sight; he lingered even for a moment or two afterwards, inhaling the faint, subtle perfume wafted from her gown—a perfume which reminded him of an orchard of pink and white apple blossoms in Normandy. Then he turned back, and finding Harcutt and Densham lingering over their coffee, sat down beside them.

Harcutt looked at him through half-closed eyes—a little cloud of blue tobacco smoke hung over the table. Densham had eaten little, but smoked continually.

"Well?" he asked laconically.

"After all," Wolfenden said, "I have not very much to tell you fellows. Mr. Sabin did not call upon me; I met him by chance in Bond street, and the girl asked me to supper, more I believe in jest than anything. However, of course I took advantage of it, and I have spent the evening since eleven o'clock with them. But as to gaining any definite information as to who or what they are, I must confess I've failed altogether. I know no more than I did yesterday."

"At any rate," Harcutt remarked, "you will soon learn all that you care to know. You have inserted the thin end of the wedge. You have established a visiting acquaintance."

Wolfenden flicked the end from his cigarette savagely.

"Nothing of the sort," he declared. "They have not given me their address, or asked me to call. On the contrary, I was given very clearly to understand by Mr. Sabin that they were only travelers and desired no acquaintances. I know them, that is all; what the next step is to be I have not the faintest idea."

Densham leaned over towards them. There was a strange light in his eyes—a peculiar, almost tremulous, earnestness in his tone.

"Why should there be any next step at all?" he said. "Let us drop this ridiculous business. It has gone far enough. I have a presentiment—not altogether presentiment either, as it is based upon a certain knowledge. It is true that these are not ordinary people, and the girl is beautiful. But they are not of our lives! Let them pass out. Let us forget them."

Harcutt shook his head.

"The man is too interesting to be forgotten or ignored," he said. "I must know more about him, and before many days have passed."

Densham turned to the younger man.

"At least, Wolfenden," he said, "you will listen to reason. I tell you as a man of honor, and I think I may add as your friend, that you are only courting disappointment. The girl is not for you, or me, or any of us. If I dared tell you what I know, you would be the first to admit it yourself."

Wolfenden returned Densham's eager gaze steadfastly.

"I have gone," he said calmly, "too far to turn back. You fellows both know I am not a woman's man. I've never cared for a girl in all my life, or pretended to, seriously. Now that I do, it is not likely that I shall give her up without any definite reason. You must speak more plainly Densham, or not at all."

Densham rose from his chair.

"I am very sorry," he said.

Wolfenden turned upon him, frowning.

"You need not be," he said. "You and Harcutt have both, I believe, heard some strange stories concerning the man; but as for the girl, no one shall dare to speak an unbecoming word of her."

"No one desired to," Densham answered quietly. "And yet there may be other and equally grave objections to any intercourse with her."

Wolfenden smiled confidently.

"Nothing in the world worth winning," he said, "is won without an effort, or without difficulty. The fruit that is of gold does not drop into your mouth."

The band had ceased to play and the lights went out. Around them was all the bustle of departure. The three men rose and left the room.

(To be Continued.)

## HIS FIRST LIVE ONE.

"During one of my trips through Europe," says Charles Hawtrey, "I found myself in a small village with no razors. They had been packed in my handbag, which I had left at the hotel where I had stayed the day before. There was no barber shop in the place and I was in a quandary as to how I might get shaved. The innkeeper told me that there was a man in the village who occasionally shaved people, and I determined to risk a cut or two and send for him. The amateur barber arrived, and after a little hesitation he said to me:

"'Will you please, sir, lie down flat on your back while I shave you, sir?'

"Thinking that it was probably the custom of the country, I stretched out comfortably on my back and nearly went to sleep while the fellow shaved me, so light was his touch. When he had finished I said:

"'I am curious to know why you asked me to lie down to be shaved?'

"'Because, sir,' was his ingenuous reply, 'I never before shaved a live man.'

"I may add that I sent for no more amateur barbers to shave me during my trip."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Twist.

When the impecunious duke comes along the fool and her money are soon married.—Somerville Journal.


## I Have Cured the Worst Cases of Epilepsy (Fits)

**During Forty Years I Have Never Failed to Cure Epilepsy and All Chronic Nervous Conditions Where the Patient Has Followed My Instructions Implicitly.**

**I Offer the Most Astounding Proof to Every Inquirer, Without Money and Without Price.**

**Every Sufferer Should Write to Me at Once With Full Particulars and I Will Not Only Prove My Claims, but Send a Free Booklet and Letter of Personal Advice.**

By my new discoveries in the treatment of epilepsy (fits) and all nervous disorders it seems that my cure is practically infallible. I have spent a lifetime in the study of this one class of diseases and

**"I Have Cast Out the Demon Epilepsy."—DR. W. TOWNS.**

its peculiarities and my labors have been marvelously blessed, so that thousands upon thousands of sufferers from epilepsy, fits, or the falling sickness, and all nervous disorders have been restored to strength and health. My proof of this is as unfailing as holy writ.

That my patients stay cured and suffer no bodily or mental ill effects from my treatment, but are actually in finer fettle after than ever before, is certified by judges, congressmen, ministers and the medical press.

It makes little seeming difference whether other treatments have been tried and failed or of how long standing the case is, my cure progresses satisfactorily from the very first, and the patient is once and for all free from the dread disease. Write for proof of all this, now, today; don't struggle with this disease-demon longer. Address Dr. W. Towns, Special Delivery No. 21, Fond du Lac, Wis.


## PASS SUPERSTITION.

At a first night at a Broadway theatre recently the first couple to appear presented a pass. The doortender, an old-timer, told them they would have to wait a minute or so. "Why should we wait?" asked the man. "The theatre is open," "Well, if you must know," replied the doorkeeper, "this is the first night of a new show. If I were to admit you, a man with a pass, as the first comer, the show would be doomed before the curtain went up. That's an old doorkeeper superstition, and a true one. There, now that I've taken a pair of seats that have been paid for you may enter."—Springfield Republican.

### Before and After.

Dunn—What do you think of Dauber's latest picture after Rubens?

Brown—I think that Rubens would be after Dauber if he could only see it.—London Tit-Bits.


# PROPER AGE FOR MARRIAGE

## Difficult to Define, as Sometimes Single Blessedness Is Better.

It is rather difficult to fix arbitrarily the best age for marrying, and yet this is what a fair correspondent asks us to do. "Is a girl an old maid necessarily at 30?" she wants to know, and, "Is not 18 too young for marrying?"

A generation ago these questions might have been answered promptly and positively. Then a girl was considered a "spinster" at 30 and 18 was not far from the average age for marrying. In those days spinsterhood was regarded as a condition to be avoided at almost any cost. Parents and daughters alike planned for early marriages. When fathers and mothers succeeded in "marrying off" a family of daughters they received the hearty congratulations of the community. Today neither the girls nor their parents seem to consider matrimony the end and aim of earthly existence. There are no "old maids" any more. The opinion appears to prevail that woman may remain single with honor just as well as man. The explanation of this changed condition is, of course, to be found in woman's invasion of the business world. The bachelor girl, independent, respected, admired, is a natural consequence of society's changed attitude toward women who earn their own living.

For a decade the tendency has been to advance the marriageable age of both men and women. The average parties to this most solemn of all contracts have had time to develop mentally and physically. This must have a natural result on the well-being of their offspring.

No one can say just what is the best age for marrying. It is risky to generalize. The age of discretion varies in individuals. In whatever term of years it is expressed, that is the age at which one should enter upon the solemn and happy estate of matrimony.—Housekeeper.


## THE MANNERLESS MAN.

This is the door that with needless d—s
After 12 p. m. he loudly slams;
This is his dog that murders sleep;
These are the songs (not too polite)
That he hoarsely roars at dead of night;
This the piano on which he strums
Till his neighbor's patience at last succumbs!

And this is the stick that in crowded places
He recklessly jabs in the public's faces.
This the umbrella one so mistrusts
With which he administers lethal thrusts.
This is the smoke that, with foul grimace,
He wantonly puffs in a woman's face.
This is the peel, from the orange reft,
He litters the flags with, right and left.
Spraining ankles and breaking bones,
Callously deaf to his victim's groans.
These are the cigarets, lighted still,
He throws about at his own sweet will.
These are the matches which, still aflare,
He carelessly scatters everywhere.
This is the—well, you'll quickly guess
The filthy habit he won't repress,
And traces of which befoul our feet
Whenever we walk in a city street.

This is the motor car with which
He hustles pedestrians into the ditch.
This the steam launch—when he doesn't note—
With which he swamps any little boat.
This is the swagger fur coat he wears
As ranting and stamping on he tears;
Too thick-skinned to experience shame;
Too hard-hearted to wince at blame;
Inconsiderate in all his dealings;
Caring nothing for others' feelings;
Thoughtless and selfish in all things found—
A bounder ever upon the bound!

—London Truth.

### An Excuse.

The Lizard—I thought Mrs. Chameleon was in mourning for her uncle, but when I met her just now she was the color of grass.

The Frog—I suppose she is trying to keep his memory green.

# A Bit of Home Life

## BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

Ted was not at the breakfast table when his father and mother were discussing his delinquencies. It was Saturday morning and he was up stairs in a wide, sunny room at the back of the house called the store room, though in reality it was given over to Ted as a work shop. He had taken his bread and milk breakfast early that morning as he had an electrical device in his mind which he was developing from two tin cans and some copper wire, combined with a toy battery.

Ted was Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fuller's only child and in him rested the emphasis of their lives. He never had given them trouble before, and to speak of severe discipline in connection with Ted was a new and unpleasant sensation.

"He came home from school late again yesterday afternoon," his mother related almost tearfully. "That was the third time it has occurred this week. The time before I told him it must never happen again. He promised me faithfully it should not and the very next afternoon he was late. I don't want to restrict him too much, but after school closes, I want him to report at home and let me know what he intends to do. He promised me he would and then disobeyed me. I never knew Ted to be deliberately disobedient before," she lamented.

Ted's father listened with a frown of perplexity marking his brow. He was astonished to learn that Ted—jovous, sweet-tempered, ten years old Ted—should be turning unruly.

"What do you think we should do?" he asked after a moment's thought.

His wife's voice was tremulous when she answered.

"I told him yesterday we should have to punish him. He would not explain what kept him and—and—" she hesitated as if dreading to make the revelation. "Oh, Edward, he looked as though he had been fighting!"

She hid her face in her hands and shuddered at the enormity of Ted's offense.

The boy's father with difficulty restrained a smile, remembering like experiences of his own boyhood.

"Oh well," he said cheerfully, "that is not such a terrible thing. Boys have to cool off with a fight once in a while."

"Edward!" his wife exclaimed in a voice filled with reproach, "that does not excuse his disobedience. For his own sake he must be held in control."

"No, he should not have disobeyed you," Ted's father admitted. "I suppose I shall have to whip him but I'd rather take a beating myself. I believe that is what my father used to do to me when I kicked clear over the traces," he reflected.

His wife did not answer at once and he took her silence for consent. He got up from the table slowly and walked across the room, lingering on his steps. Mrs. Fuller, dreading the crisis she had precipitated, courted delay.

"Isn't there some other way?" she asked, pleadingly.

Ted's father shook his head. "As I remember," he said, "an interview with a switch was particularly effective. I was never hurt much, but it stung my pride so I was careful to avoid doing the things forbidden. We might as well have it over and I think, considering Ted's disposition, it is not likely to occur again."

By this time Ted's mother was in tears.

"Oh, Edward," she sobbed, "don't hurt him!"

She heard Ted come bounding down the stairs with a cheery, "All right, I'm coming," in answer to his father's summons.

She did not wait to hear more but fled to her room where she shut and locked the door. She flung herself on the couch and buried her head in the pillows in fear of hearing Ted's cries. Knowing her boy as she did it was foolish of her to think he might cry out, and knowing Ted's father as she did it was foolish of her to think he would be too severe. After all it would be only a bit of mild discipline which never should be repeated.

"Never!" she exclaimed fiercely, springing to her feet and clenching her hands. "Never!"

It seemed to her but yesterday that Ted was a tiny, soft baby whose silken head fitted so snugly into the curve of her neck. And Ted was such a "cuddly" baby; he never resisted her when she nestled him in her arms. He was such a "cuddle doon" baby. The memory wrung her heart; she could not endure to think of blows falling on that soft body and perhaps marring its satiny smoothness. She would go to Ted's rescue; he must be punished in some other way. She started to carry out her determination. Her hand was on the door and then she remembered it would not be just to interfere with the boy's father and put him wrong in Ted's eyes. She went back to the couch and sat on its edge to wait.

Ted's father, commanding his son to follow him, led the way to the barn. His silence made Ted feel there was something amiss and he obeyed him in wonder. He saw him stop and cut a slender switch from a tree, at first seeing nothing in this connected with himself. He thought his father was angry about something and he searched his mind to discover wherein he was the cause. Suddenly he recalled an event of yesterday and his mother's warning that he should be punished. He had forgotten, and now the hour had come.

Ted had no idea of evading the penalty. "Always walk up and take your medicine like a man, Ted," his father told him one day, and he was going to show him he could follow instructions. Mr. Fuller's heart was much weaker than his son's. It seemed a brutal unfair thing he was about to do. Ted's head scarcely reached his elbow. He was using his own superior size and strength to take advantage of his boy, but, according to his light, it must be done, and it were best to do it quickly.

In the barn he faced his son feeling like a towering giant.

"Ted," he said, "take off your coat. I'm going to whip you for disobeying your mother yesterday."

"Yes, sir," Ted answered, stripping off his jacket.

Under their linen covering the boy's shoulders looked childishly thin and narrow. The man could not strike that frail body even with so harmless a weapon as a slender switch. The boy waited. The man waited. He would question him first.

"Ted," he asked, "why did you disobey your mother yesterday about coming home from school? You had given her your promise, you know."

The boy looked up and met his gaze fearlessly with his honest brown eyes. How clear his skin was and how clean his lips, his father thought.

"I was in a fight," Ted confessed, with flushed cheeks, "and it made me late. The other fellow was bigger'n me, father, 'siderably bigger."

His voice quavered away in a zig-zag.

"Let's sit down, Ted, and talk it over," his father suggested.

There were no chairs in the place, so they sat down side by side on the floor and leaned their backs against the wall. The boy was a miniature copy of his father in looks and action, and when the man encircled his knees with his arms and clasped his hands together, Ted took the same position with the utmost gravity.

"You see, father," Ted began, "Billy Ruggles, that's the other fellow, held me up Tuesday after school and wouldn't let me come home, so I was late. Thursday he made me late again, and Friday he tried it over, but I'd given mother a cross-my-heart promise, so when he wouldn't let me go I hit him. Then he hit me, and after that we kept a-hitting each other till we had an awful fight. I guess Billy won't hold me up any more. You can ask any of the fellows if I didn't lick him. And he's bigger'n me, father, 'siderably bigger," Ted repeated in self-extenuation.

His father's lips twitched with a smile.

"But why didn't you explain to your mother, Ted," he questioned.

"Well, you see, father," Ted returned, "mother's just a girl and girls get so nervous about fights. I didn't want to scare her."

"Oh yes, I see," his father said, gravely.

"Did you get hurt, old man?" he asked.

"A piece of skin is skunned off my arm," Ted owned, turning back his sleeve to display his brand of war.

His father inspected it with interest.

"That's not so bad; no battle worth the name is without its scar," he said, speaking as man to man.

"Yes, sir," responded Ted.

There was a moment's embarrassed silence between them while Mr. Fuller surreptitiously bent and broke the switch and threw it out of the door. He got up from the floor. Ted immediately followed his example and they stood facing each other, the big man and the little man, eyes meeting eyes with love and perfect understanding.

"Shake, Ted," invited his father, holding out his hand.

"Yes, sir;" agreed Ted heartily.

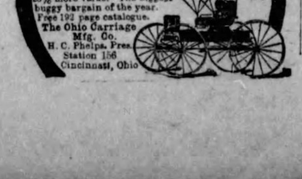
In her room, Ted's mother, wondering at the length of time which had elapsed, was at the window waiting and watching. Presently she saw her boy and his father coming across the lawn. They were holding amicable converse together and Ted was stretching his short legs in absurdly long strides to keep pace with his father's steps. Ted saw his mother and called to her to come down. She hastened to join them and over their son's head, the father and mother exchanged glances which asked and answered a question.

"Is it right with Ted?" the woman's eyes said.

"Everything is right with the boy," the man's eyes gave answer.


**$35.00 Split Hickory**

Top Buggy guaranteed 2 years. Sold on 30 Days Free Trial. It's a genuine Split Hickory that means 25% more value. The biggest buggy bargain of the year. Free 192 page catalogue. The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. H. C. Phelps, Pres. Station 156 Cincinnati, Ohio



$35



**STARK TREES** best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.



# The Farmstead

### Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will the editor or some of the Farmstead readers tell me of a good way to exterminate and keep web-worms from bee stands? They are very annoying to the bees.—B., Rosefield, La.

I would like to learn the best method of getting rid of wild onions. Will some reader enlighten me?—V., Morgantown, W. Va.

My son suffers very severely from asthma. I write with the hope that some reader may tell of a cure.—L., Randleman, N. C.

I would like to have some reader of Farmstead tell me of a way to break my dog of the habit of sucking eggs.—D., Lucas, Mich.

Will someone tell me if dried blood and bone meal is good for milch cows?—C., Cowden, Ill.

Quite a few farmers in this part of the country have cows that have lumps growing under their necks. It is not lumpy jaw, but something like it, except that we cut these open and find lots of pus in some; also a little clot of blood. We do not know what disease it is, nor what method to use in treating it. In some cases, when the lumps are opened, they do not form again as large as before. We would like to have a remedy through the Farmstead.—L., Marquette, Wyo.

I have a cow that is a self-sucker, and I have tried several ways to stop her without avail. Will someone tell me of a way to stop her?—G., Fairburn, Ga.

My garden vegetables and flowers are being greatly damaged by the ravaging work of black ants. Will someone kindly tell me of a way to exterminat them?—S., Rankin, Ill.

One of my yearling calves has warts on both flanks and shoulders. They hang in bunches and are nearly as large as a pint cup; are beginning to run a little; have an offensive odor. I have tried everything I can hear of, with no beneficial results. Will some Farmstead reader please tell me what to do next?—W., Cox's Landing, W. Va.

### For Scratches.

M., Lovedale, Tenn.: In the Farmstead of April 27, a remedy for scratches was given. Also in issue of May 4.

### When to Kill Willows.

F., Dresden, N. C.: To kill willows take them when they are in full uniform, in the dry season, before the green begins to fade. If you do not succeed in killing them all the first trip go at them again the second year.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

### Comfortable and Cleanly Cow.

G., of Cedar Rapids, asks for best method for keeping two or three cows for greatest comfort and cleanliness. Here is my suggestion: First, lay plank floor on good dirt 12 inches from the ground; make it not over four feet from manger. You will then perhaps have to saw it off. Dig a pit at end of floor to catch droppings. You will have some trouble in breaking the cow to stand on the space allotted to that purpose. Put something behind her to keep her from falling off. She will learn in time and you will feel repaid for your trouble. A cow can lie comfortably on less floor space than she can stand on. Teach her to get off floor for water. We have a small Jersey cow kept as above from which we make $71 in 12 months. The sun never shone on her from November till May, and she was as clean as when she was on pasture.—W., De Graff, O.

### The Elm Leaf Beetle.

Owing to the discovery of the elm leaf beetle in Dayton, Ohio, last fall, the division of nursery and orchard inspection of the Ohio department of agriculture has published a bulletin, fully illustrated, giving the best known information concerning its character and habits, and the proper treatment to be applied for the control of this pest.

Great damage has been done to the elm trees in many cities and towns in the eastern states, many trees having been killed, and, as it therefore seems advisable to call public attention to the matter, in order that the insect may be controlled and the trees protected, copies of this bulletin will be sent on application.

Persons who find that their trees are being inured by destructive pests, and suspect the presence of this insect, should immediately forward to the undersigned samples of the insects and the affected leaves, so that the cause of the injury may be determined.—A. F. Burgess, Chief Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, O.

### Bumper Crop of Winter Wheat.

On the basis of the department of agriculture's May statement of the acreage and condition of winter wheat, the yield promises to reach 479,787,000 bushels. The statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, strikes an average between the April statement and the statement for December last, and estimates the probable out-turn at 460,706,000 bushels. Even at the last named figure the crop of winter wheat for 1905 would be 50,000,000 in excess of any previous record. The following comparison is interesting, the 1905 figure of course being estimated, and the others representing the actual crops:

WINTER WHEAT.

| | Area, acres. | Crop, bus. |
|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 31,155,313 | 460,706,000 |
| 1904 | 26,865,855 | 332,935,248 |
| 1903 | 32,510,000 | 396,867,200 |
| 1902 | 28,581,426 | 411,788,666 |
| 1901 | 30,239,564 | 458,834,501 |
| 1900 | 25,605,714 | 330,800,712 |
| 1899 | 25,820,737 | 296,670,598 |
| 1898 | 25,736,980 | 379,813,201 |
| 1897 | 24,232,442 | 332,701,106 |
| 1896 | 22,612,686 | 284,339,009 |

The prosperity of the country in the last analysis depends upon the yield of the great agricultural staples more than upon any other single element in the business situation. Of course, there is such a thing as "counting chickens before they are hatched." There is opportunity for mishaps between the beginning of May and the harvest. Nevertheless, it is a cheerful fact that at the present time indications point to a bumper winter crop in 1905.

### Pasturage for Geese.

Geese are grazing birds. In fact, they live and thrive on good pasturage and water, although, of course, they do not make the rapid growth that may be secured when some grain is fed; on the other hand, it is probably not possible to raise goslings on an exclusive grain diet without a liberal supply of some succulent vegetable food. Young goslings make the most rapid growth upon short, nutritious grass or brook grass and grain. In a wild state geese devour large quantities of roots of grasses and aquatic plants, which they dig from the banks and borders of streams, and wash free from earth in shallow water. Domestic geese confine themselves to less water and aquatic plants, and generally feed upon pastures, preferring moist, rich localities, where the grass is kept short and sweet by constant feeding and rapid growth. Tall, woody grasses which have become tough are not relished by them. This natural habit of geese makes considerable space necessary for their successful keeping, or require that they be provided with succulent green growth.

### The Skunk.

He is nocturnal.
He is no end of slow.
He never accelerates his step.
He is of most cleanly habits.
As an epicure he is famous.
There is no denying he is a thief.
It is said he founded the Don't Hurry club.
In winter he takes a sleep of six weeks.
Owing to the beauty of his fur he is cultivated on skunk farms.
His immense tail sets back over his body as jauntily as that of a squirrel.
He is soft, beautiful animal, with a pretty face and head and delicate teeth.
Freshly laid eggs and the youngest of "broilers" form his favorite "fate dinner."
His means of defense, the awful odor he emits, is used only in the greatest danger, and in it he feels the utmost confidence.
After Mrs. Hen has comfortably gathered her fuzzy tribe under her sheltering wings and gone sound asleep, Mr. Skunk steals up and quietly abstracts chick after chick. The poor bereft mother may find but two of her promising family in the morning, while 'round about she may discover dainty little legs and beaks.—Philadelphia Record.

### Maple Sugar Wanted.

The bureau of forestry has been for some time engaged in the work of fotsering the maple forests of the country in an endeavor to increase the maple sugar product. The industry has been on the decline for some time, and it is said that this condition was due mainly to the fraud which had been practiced in adulterating the crop or palming off a poor substitute as the real thing. The bureau has in many ways endeavored to overcome this by exercising a guardianship over the trees and by creating a market for goods. There is, however, a national demand for the article if it can be obtained pure, and a system of trademarks and other means of identifying the pure goods are being worked out, with the object of booming the industry.

### Roots of Plants.

The distribution of the roots of agricultural crops through the soil has an important bearing upon their power to obtain moisture and nutriment from it. In bulletin 127, on "The Roots of Plants," just issued by the Kansas state agricultural college experiment station, the results of studying the roots of corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, wheat, oats, barley, flax, alfalfa, red clover, cow peas, soy beans, potatoes, sugar beets and a number of grasses are presented. The bulletin contains twenty-six plates, made from photographs of root specimens, prepared in such a way as to show the roots in their position. It may be obtained free by addressing the station at Manhattan, Kansas.

### Silk Worm Culture in Ceylon.

From recent experiments conclusive proof has been obtained that silk of excellent quality can be raised in Ceylon, and samples of cocoons raised at Peradeniya from European seed have been classed by a European expert as second only to the best Italian silk. Hitherto all experiments have been on a small scale, limited partly by the comparative scarcity of mulberry trees. The time seems now to have arrived when more extensive operations might be undertaken with advantage, and it is proposed to create an experimental silkworm-rearing establishment. A scheme is under consideration by the Ceylon board of agriculture.


## THE HOME PHYSICIAN.

Sorrytoga.—There are many remedies for tender feet. One of the best is either to stop betting or pick out a sure thing on some track nearer home.

Morning After.—Yes, there are numerous preparations which will dispel a headache. Many persons, however, believe that a quart of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Dyspeptic.—It doesn't matter whether your food agrees with you or not, as that is a matter of minor importance. You are lucky if the cook agrees.

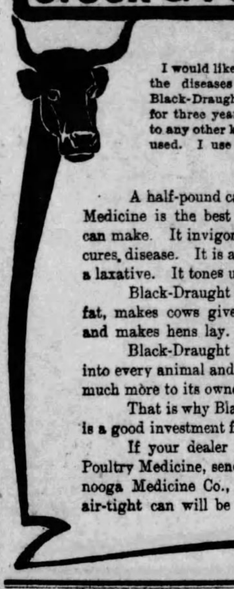
Phat.—There are splendidly equipped sanitariums where persons desirous of reducing weight can obtain treatment. They are more generally called boarding houses.

Sufferer.—Yeh, we can gib you a sure cure for a gold. We hab been daking it ourselves. A-choo!

## CHANGE.

Though ocean rolled between, our souls
Did meet, o'erleaping every bar;
Like lightning from opposing poles
They rushed unto the tryst afar.
But now we meet; I take your hand,
And speak the words that once could please.
Betwixt our souls—how understand?—
There rolls the width of seas on seas!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.


# BLACK-DRAUGHT
## STOCK & POULTRY MEDICINE



BESSEMER, ALA., March 4, 1904.

I would like very much to have your book on the diseases of stock. I have used your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine for three years and have found it far superior to any other kind of stock medicine I have ever used. I use no other k

# WHAT MIRACLE OF HEALING IS THIS?

## The Human Heart Made to Beat Again in Woman's Body Rescued From the Grave

## THE BLIND MADE TO SEE AND THE LAME TO WALK

## And Hopeless Invalids Healed of Diseases Pronounced Incurable by Physicians

## PROFESSOR'S PHENOMENAL POWER

## Upsets Modern Medical Practice by Curing Without Useless Drugs and Medicines

**Gives Services Without Charge to the Sick and Afflicted, Believing It His Duty to God and Man to Help Suffering Humanity.**

Rochester, N. Y., May 22.—(Special Correspondence.)—Discarding the useless drugs and medicines dispensed by doctors and yet healing hopeless invalids of diseases pronounced incurable by physicians and specialists, succeeding in restoring life and health when doctor after doctor failed, Professor Thomas F. Adkin, of this city, has proven the value of a wonderful discovery that threatens to upset modern medical practice. In the face of opposition, criticism, even ridicule, he has persisted in his belief that hope should not be lost until actual and unmistakable dissolution of the body occurs. He claims, and offers evidence beyond doubt, that he has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman given up to death. He cites names and instances, where, by means of his discovery, he has made the blind see and the lame walk; where he has permanently cured paralysis, consumption, syphilis, rheumatism, Bright's disease, and other diseases heretofore supposed to be incurable. More than that, he states that he can cure the sick in their own homes hundreds of miles away without stirring from his office. In one instance, that of a Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Texas, the witnesses say that he raised her from the dead. Whether that is literally true or not, there is little doubt but that the woman would be in her grave today were it not for this man's strango power over human life and his marvelous control over disease and death. Mrs. Phillips had been a hopeless invalid for many years, and for the last five had been bedfast, could lie on one side only, and was covered with bed sores. She was suffering from a severe complication of diseases, including stomach, kidney and female troubles, and had been under treatment of twelve different hospitals and various doctors, all of whom failed to help her and pronounced her case incurable. Her agonies were so great that they threw her into convulsive spasms, while her body was wasted to skin and bones. All the medicines given her were without effect, and she was rapidly nearing her grave, when she heard of Prof. Adkin. Broken in body, pain-weary, and without faith, but hoping against hope in this last desperate chance, she wrote him, and he replied at once, saying that he would take her case, assuring her that he could and would save her life and restore her to health. And notwithstanding what the doctors had said, he did cure her completely so that toay she is up and about, a well woman, joyous, thankful and enthusiastic. Another case equally remarkable was that of Mr. R. A. Wallen, of Piney, Mo., who for four years was paralyzed and was steadily growing more helpless in spite of all the doctors who attended him. His cure was so quick and marvelous that, in a letter he says: "It was like bringing the dead to life." Prof. Adkin cured Mrs. Nolen, of Covington, Ga., of a malignant cancer without the knife or probe; he stopped the Great White Plague, consumption, in the case of Miss H. L. Kelley, of Seal Cove, Me., and hundreds of other suffering men and women have likewise been rescued by this wonderful man who seems to control some mysterious force not known to ordinary mortals.

When called upon for an interview, Prof. Adkin said:

"Yes, I remember the cases you mention, but do not quite understand why they should cause any especial astonishment, since they are no more wonderful than dozens of other cases I have made since I announced my discovery to the world. I firmly believe that there is no disease I may not cure, and whatever other men may do or fail to do, I mean to keep on healing the sick and afflicted of any disease they may have just as long as I am able. I make no exceptions, rich or poor, east or west, whether near or far, it is all the same to me. All who are sick from any cause may be cured in their own homes simply by writing and telling me the name of their trouble or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them of my services absolutely without charge. I feel that it is my duty to God and man to give freely, to help all who are afflicted and not to use my discovery merely to make money."

"Do you really mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly. I mean just that. I know it may seem an unusual thing to do, but if I choose to help the earth's physical unfortunates without pay, there's nothing to prevent my doing so, is there? I have my own reason for my course in this matter and I do not want anyone to feel that by taking advantage of my offer they are accepting charity. I will have my reward in proving to the world the great value of my discovery, and the uselessness of wasting money on doctors and medicines when it is not necessary."

"What is this discovery?"

"I can show you better than I can explain. Have some one who is sick write to me and watch the results. If you do so I would prefer that you select a chronic case, some one whom physicians have said cannot be cured. Any doctor may cure a simple case with a few doses of medicines, but I want those where both doctors and medicines have failed. Tell anyone who wants to be cured to write to me, addressing Professor Thomas F. Adkin, Office 370 K., Rochester, N. Y."

"But how can you cure those at a distance: those whom you never see?"

"Just as easily and just as surely as thought I went to them or they came to me. Distance makes no difference. Whether they live one or a thousand miles away is all the same. A letter is all that is necessary to enlist my aid. What other men may or may not be able to do, how they fail or what they charge makes no difference to me. My power is supreme."

Investigation proves that Professor Adkin's claims are more than borne out by the facts, and that he fulfills his promise of free service to the very letter.


## THE NATION'S NEWSPAPERS

The growth in newspaper publishing in the United States has been one of the wonders of a free and untrammeled press. According to the latest authoritative information there were 22,312 publications of all classes issued in the United States last year, or one for about every 3,000 population. This includes weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals, as well as daily newspapers. Of the latter there were 2,377, while of weekly publications the number was 16,152, and of monthlies 2,550. The gain for the year was 39 dailies, 34 weeklies and 1 mouthly. The total gain in number of publications was 89, or four-tenths of 1 per cent.

In New York and the Middle States there were 67 fewer publications than in the preceding year; in the Southern states 49 more, and in the Western state a gain of 79. The loss in the older sections was pretty evenly distributed between the various classes of publications, as was the gain in the South and West. Many thousand years ago the wise man wrote "of making many books there is no end." In this latter day he would have included newspapers and magazines.—Columbus Journal.

## Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

**Perry's Victory.**

Will the Bureau please give some account of Commodore Perry and his fight on Lake Erie? How many men had he? It is said that he had two ships and all on the first except two were killed or wounded.—J. W. J., Dickson, Tenn.

When Commodore Perry went into the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, he had nine vessels, 54 guns and 490 officers and men. Only two, the Lawrence and Niagara, were regular vessels of war, the others having been built for trading vessels, with 63 guns, 502 officers and men. The guns of the Americans were of heavier coliber than those of the English, but of shorter range. This enabled the British to open the battle with advantage. They concentrated their greater number of long-range guns on the Lawrence, Perry's flagship. The fight began about noon and by half past 2 o'clock out of 101 officers and men on the Lawrence, only 18 were not disabled, and all her guns were rendered ineffective. In this condition Perry left the Lawrence in command of Lieut. Yarnall and shifted his flag to the Niagara, half a mile away, crossing in his boat under a heavy fire. All the vessels of the fleet were now brought up and bore down on the enemy, and, passing through his line, opened a raking cross-fire, which in seven minutes forced the surrender of the British flagship and three other vessels. Two ships escaped but were overtaken and compelled to surrender. It was of this victory Perry wrote to Gen. Harrison the famous message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

**Power of the Kaiser.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell something of the power of the emperor of Germany. Does he have greater power than the reichstag?—M. R., Buchanan, Mich.

The legislative authority of the German empire is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, and the reichstag, or imperial diet. The prerogatives of the emperor are to represent the empire in its relation to other states, to declare war and conclude peace in the name of the empire, to contract alliances and conclude treaties with foreign states, to accredit and receive ambassadors. The assent of the bundesrath is, however, necessary to a declaration of war, unless the imperial territory be invaded, or its coasts attacked. The emperor also has the supreme command of the army and navy. He appoits and dismisses officials of the empire and superintends the consulate. It will be seen that his powers, though circumscribed by the bundesrath in the matter of declaring war, is upon the whole greater than that of either the bundesrath or the reichstag.

**The Liberty Bell.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please answer the following for a little school girl who wishes very much to know, as the question came up in school and none of us could settle it: Some say that the old liberty bell was melted and made over and has cracked since. When did it ring last? Was it taken to the World's Fair? Will it be brought to Portland, to the Lewis & Clark exposition?—V. L. F., Coquille, Ore.

The Bureau has at various times, and in the news columns of The Blade, have frequently contained reference to the liberty bell, but our little friend may have overlooked them or forgotten. The liberty bell formerly hung in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and was rung to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The bell was originally cast in England for the state house, and was brought from there in 1752. In being taken from the ship it met with an accident which spoiled its tone, and it was recast in Philadelphia in 1753, when the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" were inscribed upon it. When the British occupied Philadelphia the bell was taken down and hidden in the Delaware river, near Trenton, but was afterward hung in its old position, and for several years rung every Fourth. In 1835 it was broken while tolling for the death of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1854 it was placed in the hall of the old state house, on a nedestal with 13 sides representing the number of original states. The bell was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 and at St. Louis last year. It is in charge of the city of Philadelphia, and is always accompanied on its journeys from the city by a police guard. Application has been made to have the bell exhibited at the Lewis & Clark exposition. The Bureau does not know definitely that it will be sent there, but there is a probability that it will be.

**Canals of the United States.**

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you kindly tell how many canals there are in the United States, and tell where they are?—H. A. D., Ansonville, Pa.

Ther are at present about forty large canals in the United States. Pennsylvania has 14, New York 13, Ohio 5. Many of the more important canals of early days have been abandoned. Some of the important ones of the present day are as follows: Albemarle & Chesapeake, from Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C.; Augusta, from Savannah river, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.; Black River, from Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.; Cayuga & Seneca, from Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca lakes, N. Y.; Champlain, from Whitehall, N. Y., to West Troy, N. Y.; Chesapeake & Delaware, from Chesapeake City, Ind., to Washington, D. C.; Company's, from the Mississippi river, La., to Bayou Black, La.; Delaware & Raritan, from New Brunswick, N. J., to Trenton, N. J.; Delaware Division, from Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.; Des Moines Rapids, at Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river; Dismal Swamp, connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound; Erie, from Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.; Fairfield, from Alligator river to Lake Mattimoskeet, N. C.; Galveston & Brozar, from Galveston, Tex., to Brazos river, Texas; Hocking, from Carroll, O., to Nelsonville, O.; Illinois & Michigan, from Chicago to LaSalle, Ill.; Illinois & Mississippi, around lower rapids of Rock river, Ill., connects with Mississippi river; Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., from Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.; Louisville & Portland, at Falls of Ohio river, Louisville, Ky.; Miami & Erie, from Cincinnati to Toledo, O.; Morris, from Easteon, Pa., to Jersey City, N. J.; Muscle Shoals, from Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.; Ohio, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, O.; Oswego, from Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.; Pennsylvania, Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkesbarre, Huntington, Pa.; Portage Lake & Lake Superior, from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior; Port Arthur, from Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico; Santa Fe, from Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.; Sault Ste. Marie (ship canal), connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Susquehanna & Tidewater, from Columbia, P a. to Havre de Grace, Md.; Walhondin, from Rochester, O., to Roscoe, O.; Welland (ship canal), connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

**Flower Mission Day.**

Editor Question Bureau:—What was the origin of Flower Mission Day? Please give a short description.—E. T., Blissfield, Michigan.

Flower Mission Day is a day set anart—June 9—for the distribution of flowers among the sick, inmates of prisons and charitable institutions, by the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This idea was first suggested about ten years ago by Miss Jennie Cassidy, a southern woman. The original idea embraced only the visitation of the sick, but was extended to include others. Bouquets are tied with white ribbons, and a scripture verse or suggestion relative to temperance is atached; W. C. T. U. literature accompanies the flowers which are distributed, and the total abstinence pledge is offered at appropriate times.

**Martin Luther.**

Editor Bureau: Please give through your columns a brief biography of Martin Luther.—T. M. H., Gastonburg, Ala.

Martin Luther was born November 10, 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, where his father worked in the mines. It was the intention of the father to make a lawyer of Luther, but soon after the completion of his education he was attracted to religion, and at the age of 24 he was ordained a priest, and became celebrated sometime after by teaching philosophy in the University of Wittemberg, where he became doctor and professor of divinity. He became inspired with an aversion to the practices of the Catholic church and the scholastic divines, whose opinions he attacked by public theses from 1516. He first attacked the abuse of indulgences and then the indulgences themselves, and afterward the power of him who granted them. From the subject of indulgences he passed to that of justification and the efficacy of the sacraments. Pope Leo X sent a cardinal to oblige Luther to retract, or to seize him, but he succeeded in neither object. Luther enjoyed the protection of the elector of Saxony, and he was emboldened to write against purgatory, free-will indulgences, auricular confession, the papal primacy, monastic vows and other doctrines. He was excommunicated by the pope in 1520. His attacks against the Catholic church, after this, grew more vehement, and January 28 Emperor Charles V opened the Diet of Worms and commanded the seizure of Luther, but he managed to escape and he afterward composed a number of works which produced a wonderful effect in Saxony. Hundreds of monks and nuns quitted their convents, renounced their vows and married. Several of the German princes declared themselves in favor of the new creed. June 11, 1525, Luther married a nun, by whom he had three sons. In 1529 Charles V assembled a diet, in which the Lutherans received the name of Protestants because they protested against the decree there made ordering them to follow the faith of the Roman church. Meanwhile the Reformation had spread rapidly and at the Augsburg Confession, the earliest symbol of Luther Protestantism was drafted from articles prepared by Luther. After the confession the rapidity with which the Reformation advanced rendered the panal bulls and imperial edicts ineffectual. The work of translating the Bible was completed by Luther, with some assistance, between 1521 and 1534. This translation takes the same place in Germany as the King Jamce version does in England and the United States with regard to the religious life and literature of the people. During the first sitting of the Council of Trent, against which Luther declaimed with much bitterness, death ended his celebrated career. He died suddenly in his native town, February 18, 1546.

**Clement L. Vallandingham.**

Editor Bureau: Please publish a sketch of the political life of Vallandingham of Ohio, who figured so conspicuously during the first year of the rebellion, forty-three years ago.—W. T. G., Patmos, N. C.

In 1852 and 1854 Clement L. Vallandingham was a candidate for congress in the Dayton, O., district, and was both times defeated by L. D. Campbell. In 1856 he ran a third time against Mr. Campbell. The election was contested and the House of Representatives declared him elected by a majority of 23. He at once became a conspicuous member of congress, and in 1858 was re-elected and was in congress at the outbreak of the civil war. He opposed the war as unnecessary and unconstitutional. Failing of election in 1863, he returned to Ohio, and at political meetings opposed and denounced the government and the war policy in such bitter terms that he became the most prominent leader of the so-called "Copperheads" of the north. His extreme opposition to the war led to his arrest in May, 1863, at Dayton, by General Burnside, commanding the military department of the Ohio. He was tried by a military commission at Cincinnati for disloyal utterances and conduct, found guilty, and sentenced to close confinement during the war; but President Lincoln commuted the sentence to banishment beyond the federal lines, and he was sent south through General Rosecrans' camp at Murfreesboro into the Confederate lines. Being unwilling to espouse the cause of the Confederacy and dissatisfied with his reception in the south, in a short time he ran the blockade from Wilmington, N. C., and proceeded by sea to Halifax, and later to Windsor, Canada, where he made his home for a time. While in Windsor he was nominated by the Democrats of Ohio for governor against John Brough, and was defeated by over 100,000 majority. In 1864 he returned to his home in Dayton, without molestation, and took an active part in various political campaigns in the state, becoming a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago. He died at Hamilton, O., June 17, 1871. He was engaged as an attorney in a murder case, and while illustrating to the jury the manner in which the victim was shot, the pistol he held was discharged and killed him.

**Naturalization Again.**

If a citizen of the United States moves to a foreign country, takes the oath of allegiance to that country, then moves back to the United States is he a citizen of this nation? If an Englishman moved to the United States, and not being naturalized, has children born here, are the children citizens of the United States? If so, are they also citizens of Great Britain?—H. M. S., Lewisberry, Pa.

Both of these questions have recently been answered in the Bureau. A citizen of the United States who becomes a citizen of Great Britain must, when he moves back, again become naturalized before he can be a citizen of the United States. In answer to the second question, all children born in the United States become citizens thereof upon reaching the age of 21. The fact that their parents are unnaturalized would not make them subjects of Great Britain. They could not be citizens of two countries at the same time.

**The Nebular Hypothesis.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you briefly explain the nebular theory by which the earth was formed?—D. M., Casselman, Pa.

According to the accepted modern nebular theory of the formation of the earth, the sun and its attendant planets and satellites originally existed as one great gaseous mass. This mass contained also numberless small solid particles. Owing to gravitation it gradually condensed. By the principle of the conservation of energy, as the mass became smaller its temperature must necessarily have risen. At the same time, by the relative action of the various currents existing in the original mass of gas, a continuous rotation in one direction would have been set up. As it shrank in size, by the principle of the conservation of momentum, its velocity of rotation must necessarily have increased. Under these circumstances, as it continued to grow smaller and hotter, a portion of its substance, owing to centrifugal force, must sooner or later have been left behind, to revolve about it in a colored orbit. If the structure of the outer portion was very uniform, a considerable mass of matter might be left at one time. If this were sufficiently large, it would form a ring around the central body, like that which is now found surrounding the planet Saturn. If not sufficiently large, the bodies into which it would condense would revolve independently, like the belt of asteroids now surrounding the sun. If the greater portion of the nebular were of irregular structure, an independent nebulous mass would be left behind. If this were small it would condense into a comet, which is merely a cloud of meteors and gas resembling the original nebula; but if it were large enough to exert an appreciable gravitational effect of itself, it might condense into a separate star or planet. This in brief is the nebular theory and answers our inquirer. Of late years some objections to it have been raised. It is not necessary to refer to them here. As to the origin of the earth there will always exist two theories. It is a choice between the eternal existence of matter, or a belief in an infinite Creator. The average mind will probably always be satisfied with the sentence, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

**Magna Charta.**

Editor Bureau: Will you give a brief history of the Magna Charta?—R. L. B., Hunt, Ga.

Magna Charta, or Great Charter of Liberties, was extorted from King John of England by the confederated barons, in 1215. The barons and their followers composed what was called "The Army of God and the Holy Church." The barons composed the whole nobility of England, and their followers, all the yeomanry and free peasantry. King John had been compelled to yield to this general union and in June of the above mentioned year both parties encamped on the plain called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, on the banks of the Thames, and conferences were opened between the king and his barons. The preliminaries being agreed on, the barons presented heads of their grievances and means of redress, in the nature of the bills now offered by both houses for the royal assent. The king, according to the custom which then and long after prevailed, directed that the articles should be reduced to the form of a charter, in which state it issued as a royal grant. The charter was signed June 15. Copies were immediately sent to every county, ordered and ordered to be read publicly twice a year. To secure the execution of the charter the king was compelled to surrender the city and Tower of London, to be held by the barons until August 15, or until he had completely executed the charter. Many articles of the charter were directed against the abuses of the power of the king as lord paramount; the tyrannical exercise of the provisions of the forest laws was checked, and many grievances incident to feudal tenures were mitigated or abolished. Besides these provisions in favor of the barons the whole efft of the people at large, and a few maxims of just government, favorable to all places and times. The 39th article contains the celebrated clause which forbids arbitrary imprisonment without lawful trial by a jury of the party's peers, and of habeas corpus and trial by jury. The Great Charter was frequently confirmed, four times by Henry III, and no fewer than thirteen times by Edward III.

**Does It Rain Fishworms?**

I have been an earnest reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, and would like to have you answer through the Question Bureau a problem which seems to puzzle the minds of many of our townspeople. Do the ordinary earthworms, commonly called angleworms, rain down? If not, why do we find them in the rain-barrel after a shower? If they do, how do they manage to exist in the atmosphere?—H. M., Roaring Branch, Pa.

The earthworms—angleworms, or fishworms—whatever you choose to call them—do not "rain down?" You may stand pat on that proposition. When a boy the editor of the Bureau had people try to cram the idea that "it rains fishworms" into his mind. But he rebelled at the idea then, and has since been confirmed in the belief that it may possibly "rain pitchforks," but not fishworms. The earthworm is an interesting "find" in a brief study of its habits will soon convince anybody who is susceptible to the truth that it does not come to earth in a shower of rain. The worms are most abundant on the surface of the ground after a warm rain, when they crawl anywhere to get away from the wet. They appear strange that they are found in the rain-barrel when it is known that they can climb high on perpendicular surfaces. In ascending perpendicular surfaces of glass or other impenetrable material they retain their hold by means of the tenacious mucus with which their skin is covered. It would be unfair to leave the subject of earthworms without saying a good word for them. According to Darwin they perform under ground that which the plow and the spade do on the surface. They are useful as permitting air and water to penetrate the ground through the channels which they pierce in every direction, manuring the fields and throwing up fine dirt around the roots of grass.

**The Bull Pen.**

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell me what a bull-pen is, such as is used in the west to confine striking miners? Do they have the same in Chicago to incarcerate the strikers, or do they put them in the stock yards?—U. B. Y., Lowpoc, Cal.

You seem to have some trouble in dissociating strike pioneers from cattle. Our idea of the bullpen of the west is that it is an improvised prison in districts where prisons are not adequate. Strikers in Chicago, when made prisoners, are imprisoned, like other offenders, in the jails provided by the county or city.

**John W. Gates.**

Editor Bureau: Will you please tell me where John W. Gates, the speculator, came from? Who were his ancestors?—M. K., Ironton, Mo.

John W. Gates was born on a farm at Turner Junction, Ill. (now West Chicago), in 1855. His father was Asel H. Gates. John W. was educated in country schools. He at one time conducted a hardware store at Turner Junction, and later became a salesman in Texas, introducing barbed wire, built up a large business and established himself in St. Louis, where, in 1880, he organized the Southern Wire company. Later he became interested in the Braddock Wire company, near Pittsburg, which absorbed two other companies in 1892, and formed the Consildated Steel & Wire company. This was sold to the Federal Steel company in 1898. He also organized the American Steel & Wire company. He has been identified with numerous large deals in industrial and railway stock. Gates was colonel of the Illinois militia from 1897 to 1901.

**The Swedenborgian Religion.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please explain the religious belief known as Swedenborgian.—M. D., Metz, O.

The Church of the New Jerusalem is a name taken by a body of Christians who base their belief on the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg. The sect was founded in 1787, twelve years after the death of Swedenborg, by fifteen of his ardent disciples. The founders of the church claim that Swedenborg had a special revelation which authorized him to teach, as real a command to go forth as was given to the apostles. The doctrine of the church contains much in common with that held by other Christian churches. The Swedenborg followers believe that God is the Creator of all things, that Jesus Christ is God, and that God is all-truth, all beauty, all good. The scriptures are held to be revelations from God through man, and the teachings regarding the future life are direct revelations from persons of the other world to Swedenborg himself. The Church of the New Jerusalem was established first in England, then the United States, Canada, and in a few places in other parts of the world. In the United States and Canada there are 107 societies, 35 ministers and more than 6,000 members. It is claimed by active members that there are 12,000 believers in the doctrine in the United States and Canada. The name Swedenborg was originally Swedberg. Emanuel Swedenborg was born in Stockholm in 1688. His father was a chaplain and court preacher to King Charles XI. In his autobiography Swedenborg wrote as follows: "From my fourth to my tenth year I was constantly engaged in thought upon God, salvation and the spiritual ills of mankind, and several times I revealed things at which my father and mother wondered, saying that angels must be speaking through me. From my sixth to my twelfth year I used to delight in conversing with clergymen about faith, saying that the life of faith is love, and that the love which imparts life is love to the neighbor; also that God gives faith to everyone, but that those only receive it who practice that love."

**Reign of Edward VI.**

Editor Question Bureau: Somewhere I have gained an idea that something important in the line of education happened during the reign of Edward VI. Is this so? If so, what was it that was done to benefit education in his time?—D. S., Stockboro, Vt.

Your question is quite out of the ordinary. Nothing of notable importance in the way of education was accomplished during the reign of King Edward VI. It should be recalled that he reigned only six years and that under the regency of his uncle, Duke of Somerset, and the Duke of Northumberland successively. His reign was notable chiefly for the publication of the 42 articles of religion and the introduction of the Book of Common Prayer.

**Something About Chalk.**

Editor Bureau: I would like to know something about chalk, the various kinds, how made, and for what purpose generally used.—J. W. S. T., Point Pleasant, Va.

Chalk is a soft variety of limestone and may range in color from pure white to grayish or buff. It is a marine deposit, composed of shells. From Austin, Texas, a chalk bed is exposed for 250 miles, and is nowhere much less than 600 feet thick. Chalk beds are also found in Arkansas, Kansas and Montana. In Arkansas and Texas the chalk formation is being developed as furnishing excellent material for making Portland cement. There are immense chalk beds in England, and the chalk mining industry of that country is important. In the year 1901 England produced 4,399,000 tons. Chalk is used for making cement, for marking, as is well known, and also for medicinal purposes.

**The Monroe Doctrine.**

Editor Bureau: Please state through the columns of your paper the cause and purpose of the Monroe doctrine, and its advantages to the United States. —S. H. C., Shavertown, N. Y.

This is one of the never endingquestions. Frequent discussion of it in these columns has been made. Briefly explained, the Monroe doctrine meant political protection and a guaranty of freedom from all European interference to all states of North and South America. That was the original meaning of the doctrine. It was not intended, and did not declare that the United States would take up arms against European interference on these continents, nor was its intention to limit or embarass the policy of our nation in the future. It merely declared that the United States would regard as unfriendly any such acts of European interference with the political affairs of the two Americas, and left the case to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case how far the United States would find it wise to go in opposing it. The cause, or the inspiration of the declaration by President Monroe was the forming, in 1823, of what was called the "holy alliance"—an alliance between Russia, France, Austria and Prussia to maintain the monarchial system of government in Europe. It appeared that they desired to extend their operations to the New World also, especially with reference to the colonies of Spain, some of which had asserted and obtained from the United States recognition of their independence. England sided with our country in this question, for what was said that the allies did not carry out their project. The Monroe doctrine is, however, susceptible to liberal interpretation, and principles other than those of Polk, who asserted the right of the United States to enlarge at the expense of our neighbors; thence to the broader doctrine of Olney and Hay that the United States must settle the interior affairs of America without interference or suggestions from European powers. The doctrine has given the United States great prestige in Latin America, and it is recognized by all other great powers.

**Miscellaneous.**

C. W., Sutherland, Ia.: We are not sure that we comprehend your question, but if you really mean to ask what year, day of the month and day of the week the name of days was adopted, an answer, as you should know, is impossible. To go back to ancient history and review the various ways of reckoning time, reforms of the calendar, etc., would fill your whole issue, if we understand what you are trying to find out—something that nobody knows.

G. F. B., Cherryville, N. C.: We send but one minister to each foreign nation. Representatives of foreign governments here must provide their own quarters. They do not have rooms at the capitol.

J. P. B., New Buena Vista, Pa.: To give a description of the apparatus used in wireless telegraphy would require much space, and would be practically valueless to the general public when not accompanied by illustrations.

Q. D. R., New Martinsville, W. Va.: The Bureau has no statistics that would give the number of saloons of each state and territory of the United States. Your other question as to how many drunkards there are in the United States, cannot be answered. It is absurd to assume that there is any method by which that fact could be determined.

P. A. W., Greenfield, O.: Do not ask the Bureau to answer your school questions for you. Dig the answers out for yourself and you will be more likely to retain them.

N. M. S., Hurley, S. Dak.: The Latin countries are the modern nations derived from or akin to the ancient Romans. The Bureau does not care to go into the question of missionary work among these people.

E. R. W., Palms, Mich.: It is impossible that the story concerning which you ask is true. It reads like an entertaining bit of fiction.

A. L. H., Carthage, N. Y.: To discuss the question you ask it would be necessary to republish the printed matter you send. That we cannot do. The Question Bureau is not conducted for the purpose of feeding its readers on pessimism, such as is contained in the article sent us. Those who desire that kind of reading will have to get it at the fountain head. The supply is inexhaustible and those who have the appetite may gorge themselves if they will.

H. F. D., McGuffey, O.: Letter addressed S. S. Knabenshue, American Consul, Belfast, Ireland, will reach him.

C. J., Knoxville, Tenn.: Your question is too technical for the Bureau to answer. Furthermore it is not of general interest. See an electrician.

W. B. L., Ramsey, Ill.: William J. Bryan did not have a majority of the popular vote either in 1896 or 1900. In 1896 McKinley's popular plurality was 601,845; in 1900 it was 849,790.

L. A. P., Ingalls, Kan.: The Bureau has not the maps and data to enable us to answer your question.

F. M. W., New Richmond, Ind.: A patent gives the owner thereof the exclusive right to "manufacture, sell and use." To manufacture a patented article would be a violation of the patent laws.

L. A. S., Grafton, W. Va.: There are no statistics or reliable data giving the information you want.

G. B., Redwood Falls, Minn.: The Bureau does not give information concerning rare coins. See the rules at head of column.

S. M., Jordan, N. Y.: The filtration of water through rocks and earth will have a tendency to purify it, but there is still danger in the case you mention. It should be examined by someone with a knowledge of the subject of sanitation or else in spite of us. Jesus was the willing agent of the Father's will; the other participants in the great tragedy were ignorant of that will, or unwilling to do it. But the will of God was done, as it must always be done, despite all the machinations of men and devils.

**Comrades of the Cross.**

Nothing outside of himself can really shame or injure a man. It was no humiliation to Jesus to die with the malefactors on either side of Him. He was above such a petty thought; and even so dying He was given an opportunity to minister, which was the ruling passion of His life. Willingly makes He Himself a comrade of every man on a cross, or of every man bearing a cross. For the sake of being best Brother to men, he is willing to pay any price; suffering is not too high a cost for sympathy. Jesus is history's great sharer.

And He still covets comradeship. The women at the foot of the cross were a comfort unspeakable to the dying Saviour. Then, as it is always the case, it was woman who was man's support in his extremity. Paradoxically, God has made the weaker to be the stronger's final strength and support. Womanhood's queenliest crown came to her that dark day, amid noontide blackness and rending skies, when the little band of women stood loyally by their crucified friend.

Jesus still wants comrades of the cross—disciples who know the fellowship of suffering. No sorrow, no sacrifice, no shame can be too great to bring one into a comprehending communion with the crucified Christ. The exceeding reward of all who suffer in any degree as he suffered is its partakership. Send for illustrated Guide Book. Contains 100 mechanical movements and list of inventions wanted. Tells how to obtain and sell patents, etc. Patents advertised for sale at our expense. Evans, Wilkens & Co., Eng. Patent Attorneys, 615 F st., Washington, D. C.

# THE WINNING STROKE

If more than ordinary skill in playing brings the honors of the game to the winning player, so exceptional merit in a remedy ensures the commendation of the well informed, and as a reasonable amount of outdoor life and recreation is conducive to the health and strength, so does a perfect laxative tend to one's improvement in cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches, etc. It is all important, however, in selecting a laxative, to choose one of known quality and excellence, like the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., a laxative which sweetens and cleanses the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after effects, as it acts naturally and gently on the internal organs, simply assisting nature when nature needs assistance, without griping, irritating or debilitating the internal organs in any way, as it contains nothing of an objectionable or injurious nature. As the plants which are combined with the figs in the manufacture of Syrup of Figs are known to physicians to act most beneficially upon the system, the remedy has met with their general approval as a family laxative, a fact well worth considering in making purchases.

It is because of the fact that **SYRUP OF FIGS** is a remedy of known quality and excellence, and approved by physicians that has led to its use by so many millions of well informed people, who would not use any remedy of uncertain quality or inferior reputation. Every family should have a bottle of the genuine on hand at all times, to use when a laxative remedy is required. Please to remember that the genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale in bottles of one size only, by all reputable druggists, and that full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co., is plainly printed on the front of every package. Regular price, 50c per bottle.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.


## The Sunday School.

### SUFFERING TO SERVE.

**The International Sunday School Lesson for May 28 is "The Crucifixion," John xix:17-30.**

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The key to Christianity is a cross. Without the event on Mount Calvary, the religion of Jesus is inexplicable. Take that chapter out of its history and all the others lose their significance and vitality. The gospel of Christ is the story of a crucifixion. That simple message is the hammer which breaks down all walls of opposition. Men may merely admire the philosophy of Jesus; but it is his broken heart that breaks their impenitent hearts.

The most characteristic phase of the life of Jesus is this scene of the crucifixion which the Sunday schools study today. It is typical of his whole career, for he was being crucified all through his mission; and unto the few terrible days when the gentle, sensitive son of Mary hung upon the rough beams set up on "the place of a skull" was crowded, for the world to see, the significance of all his thirty-three years.

**The Road to Power.**

All roads to helpfulness lead over a rocky crest called, in the Hebrew, "Golgotha." Sacrifice must precede service The scripture truly says that even Jesus, "must needs have suffered"; only so could he become a saviour. Sorrow is the one universally comprehended experience, the common lot of mankind. No man enters into the depths of human nature, except through his own broken heart. Only he who is lifted up on some cross draws men unto him. A recent magazine quatrain, suggestively called "Credentials," puts it thus:

"I preach the Word. Why then that hiss?
And why God's messenger laughed to scorn?
Your cheek has known no Judas kiss,
And your brow no crown of thorn."

It was only shame that the rabble saw in the dreadful spectacle upon the central one of those three crosses; had their eyes been opened, they would have beheld sovereignty there. Pilate might well say—though all uncomprehendingly—"What I have written, I have written," concerning the inscription, "This is Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews." For this supreme act of service and sacrifice, this ultimate pouring out of his soul unto death, is the true sceptre of Christ's kingliness. And this mark of the Lord Jesus must be upon his church, if she is to prevail over the world. Not a cross on her steeple, but the cross in her spirit, is the sign of a church's serviceableness.

**A Tragedy's Saddest Side.**

What was the keenest suffering of the man who hung suspended in agony until his heart broke? Not his own pain; physical pain cannot crush a great soul. Not the shame of it; he was above the power of man's opinion. Not the ending of his life, which was sweet to this young man, as to every other. No defeat, for he knew that he was on the only way to a victory great enough to satisfy his all-embracing love.

The pang which fairly rent his heart was that his people, whom he had lavishly served, and passionately loved, could do such a deed. Not for himself, but for the state of heart that could make possible so foul an act, and in the name of religion, did he grieve. Therein, then, we see the significance of the cry "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." He is truly Christlike who grieves less over a wrong done to himself, than over the sin or the wrong-doer. Such was the magnanimous spirit of the crucified. Man's sin was the Redeemer's sorrow.

**A Great Man Among Little Men.**

Even crude souls catch the pathos of the plight of Napoleon on the island of St. Helena, when subjected to the petty indignities and insults and slights of a small-souled official. The littleness and coarseness of his jailer was the worst punishment of the great soldier with a world-conquering spirit. Quite, the politician, the pettifogging Pharisees, the pitiless priests, the purblind populace—these were the setting of the tragedy of Calvary. Of such as these, the great and sensitive Jesus was made the sport. By the rough and ribald soldiers, his delicate flesh was beaten. To the accompaniment of their jeers and coarse laughter and taunts, he was driven forth beneath the heavy load of the crossed timbers, that finally crushed him to earth. Truly, it was the refinement of cruelty; the very ingenuity of evil, its pit. Wherever a fine spirit is the victim of grosser ones, there is some understanding of this experience of the Saviour.

When the cross, with its heavy burden cruelly nailed upon it, was finally dropped into its socket, with a wrench that must have racked every nerve fibre in the sensitive body, a squad of soldiers kept watch before it. Utterly blind to the significance to the world's supremest tragedy, which was being enacted before their eyes, they gambled over the spoils of the victim. They were witnesses of a scene that sh

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 186,000


Do not mistake the verdict in the Johann Hoch case. He is to be hanged for murder, not for marrying widows.

If an ability to talk is a qualification, the Equitable ought to be able to find a good man for President among its numerous agents.

It is easy to overlook the mistakes of the weather bureau when the weather is fine.

Miss Mae Wood says she "will fight to the bitter end." That sounds so much like Russia that one has to stop awhile to forget that Miss Wood does not wear a long beard.

The Chicago traction companies have made it plain that they will not stand in the way of municipal ownership if they can get their price for getting off the track.

The end of the Chicago strike seems to be bitter enough to suit everybody concerned.

There are 600,000 traveling men in the United States. Think of that when you get an idea that you can tell a story that the crowd has not heard.

When the President says the trusts must keep their feet out of the trough, the public will expect something more than a grunt from them.

When John L. Sullivan and Cholly Mitchell go into the prize ring for their fifteen round contest, Dr. Osler ought to be engaged as bottle-holder.

A pessimist is a man who sows radish seeds and feels that it will be just his ill-luck to have them develop into a crop of turnips.

Jerry Simpson says the principles of the Populist party are still alive, but he does not pretend to deny that the undertaker is waiting around the corner.

The churches are taking readily to the idea of effecting combinations, but we feel sure there is to be no raise in the price of salvation.

If Rojestvensky is as sick as reported, he will take the medicine Dr. Togo prescribes for him without a whimper.

Oyama is moving in Manchuria, and Linevitch will soon be too busy to tell what he would have done had he been in command at Mukden.

When the Baptists effect a merger, we must naturally expect a little water in the stock.

There is naturally some astonishment at "the language that is being used in Philadelphia toward the city councilmen. Nobody expected to hear anything more harsh from the Quaker City than "thou art a thief, brother."

When General Miles gets the Massachusetts militia rigged out in Continental blue and buff, with cocked hats, knee breeches, stockings and low shoes, it will be worth while sitting on the fence and watching the parade go by. What a good ladies' tailor was spoiled when Miles became a great general.

Pennsylvania will build a $20,000 statue to Senator Quay. Meanwhile every plum tree in the state that bears fruit will serve as a statue to the late statesman.

When the President starts out on a recreation trip, he insists on paying his car fare. Of course the railroads feel that it is a shame to take the money, but they can't help it.

The Standard Oil company has declared a $9 dividend. Puzzle for Commissioner Garfield: Find the by-product which earned that much money.

Kuropatkin says Russia has been sending her poorest troops to the front. Probably kept the good ones at home to shoot peasants in the back.

Since a United States supreme curt decision has practically nullified the Iowa liquor law, congress may be called upon to conceive something in the way of anti-liquor legislation that will pass on the same track with the interstate commerce law.

Dr. Anna Shaw's woman's suffrage slogan of "No ballot, no babies," might work both ways for the women who most desire equal suffrage. "No babies, no ballot," would cut a good many of the prominent women's suffrage advocates out of a vote.

It will be pretty difficult to get the general public to make a great fuss because Uncle Sam looks for a bargain sale of canal supplies.

President Roosevelt is entitled to have a preference as to who should be his successor, and nobody can seriously object if he prefers a man who is not afraid of the cars.

The Baptists of the North and the Baptists of the South have at last united. This practically puts an end to the Civil War.

Mr. Cortelyou's rapid rise to positions of prominence have been attributed to his ability to keep his mouth shut. Nevertheless, there will always be people who will endeavor to talk themselves into good jobs.

Neutrality's particular tender spot is the coal pile.

So far as the public is concerned, there is nothing to an ocean yacht race but the start and finish.

King Alfonso says that when he marries it will be for love. First thing the young king knows the question of his sanity will be revived.

Mrs. Chadwick's statement is almost as interesting as a continued story which stops just as the villain is about to be foiled.

Chicago police raided the headquarters of a matrimonial agency and seized forty-five thousand love letters. Think of the thrills that inspired that pile of tender missives, and then shudder at the thought of them falling into the hands of unsympathetic policemen!

Mr. Bryan preached in a Lincoln pulpit last Sunday. Those who have watched Mr. Bryan's career will not be surprised to learn that he has at last discovered a way by which he can talk seven days in the week.

The jury should not be too severely criticised if it took a few general principles into consideration when it decided to find Bizamist Hoch guilty of murder.

When school children join in a sympathetic strike, it is time to revive the rear side of the old-fashioned woodshed.

## RESUMING HOSTILITIES.

The week starts out with the promise of an active resumption of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Late news indicates that a general engagement between the two armies in Manchuria is imminent. The past week closed with the reports that Field Marshal Oyama was deploying heavy forces against General Linevitch's left and was contracting his troops along the center, with his base opposite the Russian right. It was not clear, when that report was sent, which wing would make the demonstration and which would deliver the main blow. Meanwhile preparations being made by Linevitch would indicate that he intended to accept the situation and go in for a decisive battle. These reports come from St. Petersburg. From Tokio, as usual, when something big is in the air, nothing is heard. Other rumors point to Japanese activity in northeastern Corea. If there is any basis of truth to these, it undoubtedly means a movement against Vladivostok.

When last heard from, Rojestvensky was 700 miles south of Formosa. It was not then clear whether he was headed for the straits of Formosa or for the Pacific through the channel north of the Philippines. The report did not say whether his fleet was united or again divided. An early meeting of the Russian and Japanese squadrons has been predicted during the past few days, and if the Russian admiral has really started on the voyage reported there is probability of a battle. While there is still no definite knowledge of Togo's squadron, belief that he is in the vicinity of Formosa, waiting for the enemy, is still unshaken.

The action of Russia, in transferring Admiral Birileff from the Baltic to Vladivostok, to command on land a fleet at sea, is not hailed as a brilliant move. This is practically a repetition of what was done at Port Arthur, and that was a disastrous experience. But Russia doesn't learn fast from experience, and she has yet to demonstrate the advantage of having a fleet at sea commanded from the shore. Rojestvensky must report to Birileff at Vladivostok, but the commander at sea is a long way from Vladivostok, and many things may happen before he gets there to report.

## COUNTING THE COST.

The strike of the Chicago teamsters is practically ended, and nothing has been accomplished. On the contrary, all engaged, whether voluntary or involuntary participants, are losers. No issue vital to labor was at stake, and not a principle affecting the status of labor was benefited. The strike was inexcusable in its inception and utterly disastrous in its results. It was wholly sympathetic, being based on a labor issue that had been dead since last November.

At that time the Wholesale Tailors' association, following negotiations for the renewal of contracts which the employers claimed had been broken by the Garment-makers' union, declared for the "open shop, and between walkouts and lockouts, over 5,000 garment makers were soon idle. Montgomery Ward & Co., kept their union garment workers employed until December 1, when the union protested against the firm sending out piece work to two nonunion tailors. The union workers were called out and their places were filled with nonunion men. Early in the year the garment workers appealed to the teamsters for assistance, but until March the appeal was unheeded. After the election of Mayor Dunne the teamsters of Montgomery Ward & Co. demanded that the garment workers' trouble be submitted to arbitration. This demand was refused, and the conflict began, and soon resolved itself into a boycott, not only of Montgomery Ward & Co., but of other firms who would not join the teamsters in the boycott. This is the brief story of the inception and early history of the strike.

What ensued is familiar to those who followed the more exciting features of the strike, the riots and bloodshed. It is now a case of counting the cost. In addition to the sacrifice of nine lives and a list of wounded which totals 300, the financial loss will reach far into the millions. The city of Chicago will have a $50,000 shares in the expense; the cost to Cook county for deputy sheriffs will reach $35,000; it is estimated that the wholesale and retail firms involved in the strike will lose $5,000,000, and that the railroad freight business will suffer to the extent of $1,000,000. It is estimated that the teamsters have lost in wages $250,000, and that members of the union have contriouted $100,000 to the strike fund. More than seven million dollars last and absolutely nothing gained.

## THE CEREMONY AT VICKSBURG

Forty-two years ago Monday General Grant concluded a series of assaults on the outer entrenchments of Vicksburg which gave him a position enabling him to form his plans and prosecute the siege against that confederate stronghold which culminated in its surrender on the following Fourth of July.

That campaign was one of the most brilliant recorded in history. Every assault was in reality a great battle and the "Wellington of American Arms" there exhibited that dogged tenacity which, combined with brains, made him a world figure. Vicksburg fell, Pemberton's army of more than 30,000 men laid down their arms, and the gloom and despondency which enshrouded the north gave way to hope and cheer for Vicksburg in the West and Gettysburg in the East proved the beginning of the end.

Today the sons of Ohio are gathered on that historic spot to dedicate monuments to the valor fo the Buckeye troops who participated in that remarkable campaign. The celebration today is in no sense sectional. It is meant to honor American bravery and the worthy qualities of the American soldier. Ohio is proud of the part her sons played in that drama, from the intrepid Grant to the humblest man in the ranks.

The dedication of the Ohio monuments today is not a ceremony alone for the Ohioans who journeyed to Mississippi Joining heartily with them are the men of the South, adding their tribute to American heroism.

There is no longer a doubt that we are one country under one flag.

## ALBION WINEGAR TOURGEE.

Judge Tourgee, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and American consul to Bordeaux, France, died, Sunday, at his post.

Judge Tourgee was one of the picturesque figures of the reconstruction period, and the prominence he won as a soldier in the war of the rebellion and since then as a lecturer and public official was eclipsed by his work as an author covering that stirring period immediately following the civil war when the sections were arrayed against each other.

During that time Mr. Tourgee was in North Carolina, a judge of the supreme court and a number of the state's constitutional convention. Based on his residence in the South he wrote "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks Without Straw" and "Figs and Thistles.' These books opposed the administration plan of reconstruction, exposed the operations of the Ku-Klux Klan and created a sensation in the political world. These works had an enormous circulation.

Judge Tourgee was a man of ability, and the duties of the many public positions which he filled were discharged with credit to his country.

## WOMEN AND SCANDAL.

There was a discussion before the Hull House Women's club, of Chicago, the other day, that should be taken up by every organization in the country. A paper was read on gossip and scandal, the writer maintaining that they are more heartless than cruelties inflicted on the body. She urged that all women should pledge themselves not to gossip. Club women especially, contended the writer, could work a great reform because of the influence of their example.

In the discussion that followed, it was argued that while more women than men are addicted to gossip, the former are less malicious and therefore do less injury. But saying so does not make it so, and as there are no statistics bearing on the subject, the statement is at least open to argument.

But it is difficult to understand why the women should have discussed this phase of the question at all, since it is generally admitted that all scandal and most gossip work harm. If the women really desired to defend themselves and make their offense appear the lighter in contrast with the injury inflicted by the gossip of men, they might have pleaded that time hangs more heavily on their hands, that the tales of the children are carried to the mothers rather than to the fathers, and that the scandal mongering of the servants, is poured into their unwilling ears. Quite naturally they are tempted to roll the choice morsels under their tongues and pass them on to their neighbors. Men, on the other hand, if they gossip, do it to the exclusion of more important affairs—in fact, from pure perversity of mind.

But as to the general proposition, there can be only one argument. Gossip and scandal being injurious, it stands to reason that the women who undertake a crusade against them are engaged in a humanitarian work. Families have been broken up, reputations ruined and hearts torn with anguish by the cruel tongue of scandal, and the thoughtless word of gossip. We believe if the club women of the country make common warfare on this evil, and succeed in vanquishing it, they will have accomplished more for Christianity than if they should wipe out every saloon. But it is to no light task the Hull House women have invited their sisters. If they would make even fair progress, it means the breaking up of lifelong friendships, the sundering of ties that have endured for years. The woman who persists in spreading evil report of her neighbors must be ostracised. The man who delights in destroying reputations with his venomous tongue must be made to understand that he is placing himself without the pale of society. There can be no temporizing with the baleful disease. Heroic remedies only can effect a cure.

## STRIKING SCHOOL CHILDREN

The courts of Chicago have found it imperative to deal harshly with the striking school children. These youngsters, by the thousands, walked out of the school houses because the buildings were being heated with coal furnished by a firm that was being boycotted by striking teamsters. No one suspects that these children acted of their own volition, but when they received instructions from their parents, they proved most willing abettors of crime.

Other school children who refused to join the ranks were maltreated, property was damaged and in several instances the youngsters defied the police. Many arrests were made and yesterday several were arraigned in court. When a boy was asked why he threw coal at a teamster, he replied exultantly: "Because he is a scab." Parents and pupils lost their spirit of bravado as soon as they discovered that the court would take cognizance of the offenses. It is questionable if severe punishment should be meted out to the law breaking children. In nearly every case, it was the fault of the parent and it is the latter who should be made to suffer.

But what must the decent law-abiding citizen of Chicago think of the future for his city? It is today one of the most disorderly communities in the world, but if children of the present generation are being educated to flout the law and show their utter contempt of government, imagine the conditions that will exist a quarter century hence.

## NO EXTRA SESSION.

The country generally will approve President Rosevelt's decision not to call the fifty-ninth congress in extraordinary session for the consideration of the railroad rate bill. It is believed that sentiment in favor of the legislation is growing rapidly and that by the time congress meets in regular session it will be prepared to heed public opinion.

The original proposition to call the session in October was later discouraged no doubt by the fact that many congressmen would be detained at home by pressing political engagements, and that interest in any subject brought to the attention of congress would be divided. With the beginning of the regular session, the elections will be over and there will be nothing to hinder congress giving careful consideration to the subject.

That the Esch-Townsend bill will never become a law is now certain, and curiosity centers in the possible features of the substitute measure. It is believed that the administration forces will fight for government supervision in a modified form and will prove their ability to get such a measure enacted. The evidence brought out by the senate investigating committee is so contradictory in character that it offers no solution to the problem. Many railroad men, failing to catch the drift of the current, will oppose anything that in any way curtails the autocratic privileges they now enjoy, while others having interpreted correctly the handwriting on the wall, are willing to relinquish something for the public benefit lest the people lose their temper and go to the other extreme. Between the two forces there is a middle path, and it is this path, the conservative element in congress is endeavoring to find.

With the information gathered by the senate committee and that picked up by congresmen through personal investigation, it is thought that congress can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the railway rate question without devoting months to it, and probably the knowledge that a good deal of work is being done in this direction has convinced the President that an extraordinary session is unnecessary.

## A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The decision of the United States supreme court in the Ju Toy case has done more to bring that august tribunal in contempt than any other decision rendered in recent years. Owing to the fact that the opinion in toto is not at hand, it is impossible to go into an extended criticism, but the facts over which there is no dispute appear to be these: Ju Toy, who was born in this country of Chinese parents and is therefore a citizen, paid a visit to the land of his ancestors. On his return, he was denied admission under the Chinese exclusion act. He pleaded his citizenship, but the department of commerce and labor to which the immigration inspector referred his case, refused to recognize his claim and he therefore appealed to the United States supreme court, the majority of which held that the department was the final arbiter and that an appeal could not be made provided the appelant was of Chinese descent.

The question naturally arises, what jurisdiction have the immigration inspectors over a citizen of the United States? What right have they to deny him entrance into his own country? This man is no more to be brought within the Chinese exclusion act than is any other American citizen who chanced to be born of foreign parents. If he can be excluded, what is to hinder the exclusion of every other Chinese citizen. Since when did the Chinese exclusion act take precedence over the constitution which provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. * * * Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the scholars and other representatives who constituted a feature of the Chinese exhibit were forced to undergo the humiliation of a Bertillon measurement, much the same as criminals undergo lest some of them should slip away and remain here permanently. These two instances indicate to what lengths bigotry may carry us in an insane desire to strengthen our political fences. The former is the more reprehensible because it undertakes to abridge the scope of the Fourteenth amendment, making the Chinaman a monstrous exception. Yet we are only too glad to recognize China in a commercial way and our diplomats break their necks in their efforts to secure our share of trade. Chinamen who have succeeded in establishing their right to live here, have proved good citizens and cause less trouble than representatives of many other nations against which Congress has not seen fit to legislate.

Our treatment of John Chinaman as emphasized by this latest decision, is a gross outrage against a friendly nation, a reflection on our professed Christianity and a challenge to our boasted intelligence. No one can foretell what effect it may have at this critical period when new alignments are being made in the far East. Surely China won't submit to the insult without retaliation of a nature that cannot fail to materially affect our influence in her territory, to the great advantage of some other nation. A rigid enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act is clearly within our rights but a subversion of it that takes away from a Chinese citizen the privileges guaranteed by the constitution after he has lived here for years, in the undisturbed enjoyment of them, is a confiscation that might be expected of Abyssinia or Zululand but scarcely of free America.

## VALUATION AND PROSPECTS.

St. Louis is referred to as the wealthiest city of its size in the United States, with possibly one exception, which must mean Boston. St. Louis and Boston can easily show a bigger valuation and better prospects than any cities of their class in the world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

While wealth is an important factor in building up a city, there are other essentials. Toledo is not a wealthy town, but her push, enterprise and growth are attracting the attention of the entire country. There are other cities of her class far wealthier than Toledo, but not one of them shows as great growth in population and industrial expansion.

It is frequently true that a rich city is dead commercially. There is lacking that push and vim which are found where large fortunes are yet to be made, but where opportunities for gain are plentiful. Toledo has the facilities for doing business and making money and this is why she is having such a phenomenal growth. Then, too, as a place of residence she has few equals.

When it comes to a consideration of prospects neither St. Louis, Boston nor any other town is our equal. And with the right kind of prospects valuation will take care of itself.

## BLUSTERING CANADIANS.

The threat of the Canadians to cross over into Maine and cut the dams in the St. Johns river is not likely to be put in execution, but the matter has reached a stage where it will probably result in the appointment of a joint commission to settle the dispute. The St. Johns river has its source in Maine and empties into the St. Lawrence. Maine lumbermen have constructed dams on which to float their logs to the mills. These dams, assert the Canadians, impound the waters and interfere with navigation in Canadian territory. Hence their protests. A commission to which the matter was referred several years ago failed to reach a conclusion. During the last session of CongressSenator Hale introduced a bill providing for another commission, but the measure failed to pass.

Meanwhile, whether the dams are growing higher, or the quantity of water in the river is growing less, our northern neighbors are exhibiting signs of impatience. Their latest proposition, however, should not be taken seriously. Mother England wouldn't countenance such rudeness on the part of her children and beside they would run the risk of getting hurt. The Canadians might cross over into Maine to pay a friendly visit, but if they tampered with private property in that state the backwoodsmen would quite likely lay down the axe and pick up their squirrel rifles.

However, no such contingency will arise. If the citizens of Maine are encroaching on Canadian rights, the two governments will investigate and come to an amicable agreement. Serious complications have before this grown out of trivial beginnings, but the English speaking people have too much in common, too much work cut out watching their more quarrelsome neighbors ot waste time fussing over mill dams.

## LABOR IN BONDAGE.

It is past belief that an American workingman should place himself in bondage and yet that in effect is what some of the Chicago teamsters have done if one may judge by the testimony of C. B. Clarke, a striking driver. When asked why he struck, he declared he did not know. "We had no grievance at all." he said. "I would rather work for Scott than any man I know, but we were called out and had to go."

"Well, why didn't you stay at work?" he was asked.

"Because I didn't want to get a brick on my head. That's why we all had to quit," was the reply. Is it possible that the American workingman has lost his independence and self-respect? Has the organization of labor reached a point where the officers and the walking delegates can dictate to a member whether or not he shall earn bread for himself and family? There have been many indictments against union labor as at present constituted, but this is the most serious charge of all—that a member runs the risk of personal injury if he is faithful to his task. These men were satisfied with their hours, with the character of their work and with their wages. They had no grievance. They were fond of their employer. And yet some labor official who is probably making his living off assessments paid by these contented workingmen goes to them and says: "You must quit work; you must join the strikers." If you do not, you know what to expect." What? Why, a "brick on the head," thrown by professional sluggers who are paid from money contributed to the union treasury by the very men against whom the threat of assault is made. Talk about your despotism! Is there a worse form of it than this system as acknowledged by some of its blind and fanatical adherents?

Is it possible that conditions in Chicago reflect the relations that union men bear to their organizations throughout the country? For the honor of the American workingman and for the good name of union labor, we sincerely trust not. But the organizations that do not promptly repudiate the policy of strike leaders in Chicago should not blame the public if their silence is interpreted to be acquiescence.

## SEEKING THE OPEN MARKET.

Unless American manufacturers agree to furnish material as cheaply as their foreign competitors, the canal commission will not purchase in this country. Secretary Taft interprets the failure of congress to specify that material must be of American manufacture, to mean that the commission shall go into the open market, and that's the program. In the matter of ships, it has been demonstrated that the commission can save at least two-thirds by purchasing in Europe, and there is said to be a corresponding difference in the price of supplies. If this difference represents merely the difference in wages to workingmen, perhaps it is unfortunate that congress was not specific, but if it represents big profits which American manufacturers expected to make out of the project, then there will be few fair-minded people who will protest against the action of the secretary of war.

## "IN GOD WE TRUST."

While Washington Gladden is excoriating John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil, there is evidence that the great oil magnate is quietly working to organize a great church trust that will break down the barriers of creed and may throw the celebrated Columbus divine out of a job.

Rev. Dr. Johnson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, gave a hint of what is coming, in a sermon preached last Sunday. He proposed a great universalist church that should recognize no sect and have but one God and one form of worship. Rockefeller heard the sermon, and it is said that his eyes glistened with the pleasure he felt. He approved the pastor's scheme, and as he backs up a good thing with his purse, it is not improbable that he will finance a new movement that shall have for its object the consolidation of all Christian churches. It may take years and millions to develop this latest Christian idea, but Dr. Johnson will have the masses and Rockefeller back of him. The people are wearying of theological distinctions.

## TOGO MAY GO HUNGRY.

Admiral Togo probably won't be displeased to hear that the fourth Baltic squadron is about to sail. By the time it is on hand to offer itself as a further sacrifice to the admiral's voracious appetite, Rojestvensky and his ships are likely to be swallowed and digested. But it may perturb the old warrior a little lest there be no fifth fleet forthcoming. Charlie Schwab will hardly complete his contract for the present war, and it looks as if this fourth fleet would be the last.

Togo's prospects for a full harvest are not of the best.

## WHY THEY WANT CORTELYOU

William E. Curtis ventures the assertion that if George B. Cortelyou strikes a bargain with the Equitable factions by which he assumes the presidency of that mammoth institution, it will be owing to the fact that he has demonstrated his ability to keep his mouth shut. All through the trying time in the closing days of last year's campaign, when Mr. Cortelyou was being charged with serious crimes, he was silent as the Sphinx, devoting himself assiduously to the work at hand, conscious of his innocence and firm in the belief that the people would not condemn him unheard. When he did break the silence, he did it in a manner most convincing, and was gratified to know that the people trusted him.

Such a man would be a power at the head of any institution, and when he combines with self-control a wonderfully drilled mind for executive work, a suave and polished manner and a capacity for detail that is prodigious, it is small wonder that capital is competing for his services. If George B. Cortelyou chooses to drop a political career and engage in business, it won't be necessary for him to beg for a job.

## SUNDAY VIOLATIONS ARE FALLING OFF

According to the St. Louis newspapers, the Sunday closing law is being generally observed in that city and now that it is understood officials are in earnest, there are few violations. Last Sunday but four saloonkeepers were arrested and the people have settled down to the new conditions and are seemingly content.

The first few Sundays the closing act was in effect, thousands of the thirsty citizens journeyed to East St. Louis, but thi spasm has passed and last Sunday only 800 crossed the bridge, a less number than on any previous Sunday since the new law went into force. St. Louis has demonstrated that it is possible to close the saloons on Sunday and other cities will have little difficulty in doing the same thing if officers set about in earnest to enforce the law.

## ELASTIC CURRICULUM.

Columbia university trustees have concluded to change the standard required for the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. Heretofore, four years of work have been demanded, but the terms wil hereafter be expressed in hours of work, making it possible for a student to win his sheepskin in a shorter period than four years.

The change commends itself as being in the line of progress and making the college curriculum less of a fixity. There is no reason why a student, if he chooses to make diligent use of his time should be bound to put on the brakes lest he get ahead of the procession. Some men acquire knowledge rapidly, and courses of study should be elastic enough to meet the requirements of all, to retard none.

## PHILADELPHIA GAS.

Philadelphia, unlike Gaul that was divided into only three parts, is torn into a thousand factions over the gas problem. One can hear in the City of Brotherly Love all manner of talk about the city council, from fulsome praise to advocacy of lynching, althought it is feared the latter argument is greatly in the majority.

The press of the city is almost solidly ararved against the council. The Record declares that "Boss Tweed was modesty personified by comparison with the promoters of the gigantic swindle," and most of the newspapers are scarcely less intemperate in their language. The Inquirer on the other hand, analyzes the two bids received for the lease of the plant and proves, at least to its own satisfaction, that the one accepted is better for the present generation, in which it confesses a greater interest than for the "generations unborn."

Whether or not council will turn a deaf ear to popular clamor and approve the lease over Mayor Weaver's veto is a problem for speculation, although public opinion leans strongly to the affirmative of the question. But the agitution forced an amendment to the original lease, and instead of the company charging the fixed rate for the entire term of 75 years, there is a graduated reduction at stated periods, materially lightening the expense to the public. Whatever the outcome therefore the people will not feel that they have labored in vain.

## CITIES AS UNDERTAKERS.

Paris has gone into the undertaking business as an extreme phase of the municipal ownership program. Though why is it not quite as proper to monopolize the sale of coffins as of electric light and transportation? It is all competition with private enterprise and there is no good reason for making a distinction.

It is suggested that American cities impregnated with the municipal ownership fad begin with coffins, as placing less property in jeopardy. It wouldn't require as big a bond issue to handle the undertaking business as it will to take over street railway and electric light property. If the former proves an unparalleled success, naturally the cities can then take up the weightier business and operate it all the better for the experience they have had in coffins.

"Mr. Taft slides off the lid," says a Boston exchange. If that is the way he got off, then those nails the cartoonists have been putting in the lid must have been mere fiction.

It is no trouble to pacify a Moro after he is caught. The trouble is in catching him.

Oklahoma's troubles do not come singly. Carrie Nation is following the cyclone to that unhappy territory.

An Oregon man who proposed to his divorced wife has been sued for breach of promise by her. There are lots of ways of being foolish besides rocking a boat.

Mr. Bryan thinks President Roosevelt is all right on the railroad proposition and also in his determiniation not to run for President again.

"What would happen if everyone told the truth for twenty-four hours?" asks a New York paper. Inasmuch as there is no probability of such a thing happening, it seems utterly useless to talk about it.

Somebody recently asked what had become of the Rev. Sam Jones. The following introduction to a recent sermon indicates that he is still preaching in his picturesque style: "Let everybody either come inside or go home. Don't sit out there and yawp like a lot of buzzards. Those that have any sense will come in and find seats."

Dr. Gladden's church is one of three that have voted to merge their interests. It is understood, however, that the combination is not to be referred to as a trust.

Mr. Bryan says the President is following the lines of a plank of a Democratic platform. The President is to be congratulated on being able to find something good in a Democratic platform.

If the people cannot have Roosevelt for another term they might very easily be induced to take kindly to a man who is known to be favored by him, and who possesses the Roosevelt ideas.

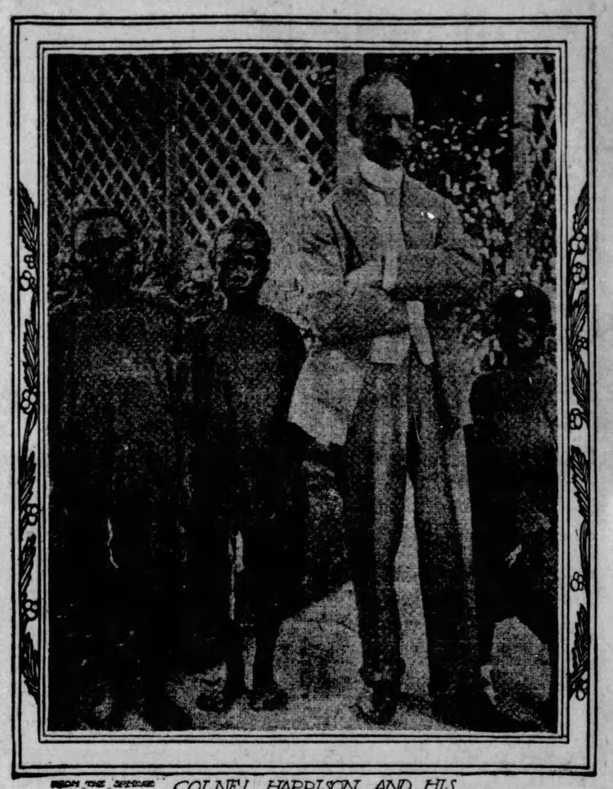
There is no use getting frightened over the probability that Mr. Rockefeller contemplates organizing a church trust. Salvation will always be free.

Mr. Carnegie says "poverty is a priceless heritage." Yes, but the great trouble is that a man has to be a multi-millionaire before he believes it.

Until the Kaiser can break himself of the habit of saying what he thinks he is bound to get into more or less trouble every time he makes a speech.

The eleventh banker has been sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary. It is getting almost as dangerous to break a bank as to steal a horse.

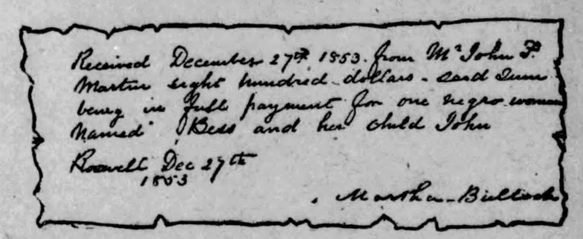
# Pigmies From Wilds of Africa.



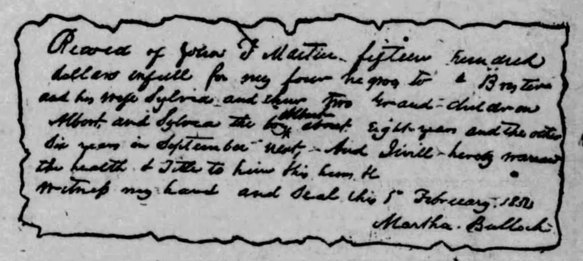
FROM THE SPECIMEN COLONEL HARRISON AND HIS PIGMIES

Colonel Harrison, who landed in England, April 25, has discovered a race of pigmies who live in the Ituri forest, five hundred miles from Lado, which in turn is eleven hundred miles beyond Khartoum. He has four men and two women. Their height varies from three feet eight inches to four feet six inches. One of the women is described as being old, although she is only thirty-three. Few live beyond the age of forty. They belong to the negroid family and understand Swahili. The figures, from left to right, are a man thirty-four years old, a man twenty-three years old, Colonel Harrison and a pigmy eighteen years old.

# SLAVES FURNISHED TROUSSEAU FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER



Received December 27th 1853. from Mr John F. Martin eight hundred dollars - said Sum being in full payment for one negro woman Named Bess and her child John
Roswell Dec 27th 1853
Martha Bullock



Recved of John F Martin fifteen hundred dollars in full for my four negroes to wit Brister and his wife, Sylvia and their two grandchildren Albert and Sylvia the boy Albert about eight years and the other six in September next And I will hereby warrant the health & title to him his heirs &c Witness my hand and Seal this 1st February 1854
Martha Bullock

## RECEIPTS FOR SALE OF SLAVES BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GRAND-MOTHER.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—When President Roosevelt visits Georgia, to view the birthplace of his mother and meet the people of Georgia, in keeping with his promise to Senator Clay, he will receive as a present two heirlooms of rare value, silent reminders of the slavery days. He will be given by Colonel George H. Jones, of Cobb county, in which his mother was born and reared, two receipts and bills of sale for four negro slaves, which his maternal grandmother sold that she might obtain money with which to buy the trousseau for the wedding of her daughter, Martha Bullock, to Theodore Roosevelt, sr., of New York, father of the President.

Received December 27, 1853, from Mr. John F. Martin eight hundred dollars, said sum being in full payment for one negro woman named Bess and her child John. MARTHA BULLOCK.
Roswell, Dec. 27, 1853.

The other is even more interesting, in that it shows that Mrs. Bullock warranted the health of the negroes which she sold. It follows:

"Received of John F. Martin fifteen hundred dollars in full for my four negroes, to wit:—Brieter and his wife, Sylvia and their two grandchildren, Albert and Sylvia, the boy Albert, about eight years and the other six in September next. And I will hereby warrant the health and title to him and his heirs, etc.

"Witness my hand and seal, this first day of February, 1854.
"MARTHA BULLOCK."

Thus, after receiving money sufficient to defray the expenses of her daughter's wedding to Theodore Roosevelt, sr., even at that time a wealthy New Yorker, Mrs. Martha Bullock, grandmother of the President, drew up with her own hand and signed the document.

Colonel Jones is a citizen of Cobb county, in which is located Roswell, the home of Mrs. Martha Bullock and her daughter Martha before her marriage to Theodore Roosevelt, sr.

To some it may seem an exaggeration to state that the slaves were sold to pay the expenses of the President's mother's wedding. The two sales took place, one in December, 1853, and the other in February, 1854. It should be remembered that in those days much time was needed by a stylish southern woman to prepare for a fashionable wedding.

## Current Events.

Assassin of Grand Duke Sergius is reported to have been executed.

Commissioner Metcalf, it is said, will quit the cabinet for business life in San Francisco.

William E. Curtis says that the New York subway road is the best system in the world.

Lieutenant G. L. Chapman is shot in the back and killed during a sham battle in Oklahoma.

German envoy greets sultan of Morocco as a wholly independent monarch, and is warmly welcomed.

An aerial torpedo is tested near New York which its inventor claims will revolutionize modern warfare.

Floating repair ship Alpha, the latest addition to the American navy, soon to be launched at New York.

Lewis Nixon's gasoline-driven boat, the Gregory, succeeds in crossing the Atlantic despite severe storms.

Equitable policy-holders' committee publishes demands for reorganization and reduction of premiums.

Emperor Nicholas is declared the most formidable foe in Russia to the Jews, whom he blames for all riots.

Steel trains will soon be sent together in head-on collision in order to test inventor's design to avoid collisions.

Grandson of Rear Admiral Queen of Mexican war fame is sent to the reformatory for passing a worthless check.

Members of National Tuberculosis association predict a greater organized activity in the care of consumptives.

Son of Senator Clark, of Montana, is sued in New York for a balance of $98 alleged to be due for wine suppers.

Attorney Levy, of New York, disapproving of Nan Patterson's plan to reappear on the stage, withdraws as her counsel.

Split in the Republican party is threatened by the impending fight over the tariff question, says Walter Wellman.

New York judges have declared war on reckless autoists and announce a second conviction will mean a jail term.

Secretary of the Navy Morton, who has several flattering business offers, may join the private banking firm of Redman & Co., New York.

Dawn of a new era for Poland is seen in the czar's rescript ending the harsh rule in the province and giving the Poles wider privileges.

Blacks in German southeast Africa ambush kaiser's punitive force, kill several and imperil others, who are finally rescued by fresh troops.

Mrs. Young, widow of the man Nan Patterson was tried for killing, sailed for Europe. On the same vessel is John Miller, her husband's partner.

D. M. Parry is re-elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers after a discussion in which opposition to his views is developed.

Dr. James D. Moffatt, president of Washington and Jefferson college, is elected moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly at Winona Lake.

Medical men smile through their whiskers at the order from the Iowa board of health that Hawkeye doctors and surgeons must shed their beards.

Swedes and Norwegians unite in Minneapolis in celebrating Norwegian independence day. Messages were received from Roosevelt and King Oscar.

President Shea, of the teamsters, refused to answer many questions at the injunction hearing before Master in Chancery Sherman, saying replies might tend to incriminate him.

Eleven yachts start from New York in the long race to England for the kaiser's cup. When the racers were lost in a fog a short time after the start the American schooner Atlantic was in the lead.

Thomas W. Lawson makes a direct charge of fraud in the flotation of the Amalgamated Copper company, saying the subscription lists were padded after the expiration of the advertised limit.

George H. Wood pleads guilty to murder in the second degree at Somerville, N. J., and gets thirty-year prison sentence. His original plea of a dual personality is first presentation of such defense.

## CHICKEN THE LIMIT.

Jones is a well-known young lawyer who some time ago established his home in one of the near-by suburbs where a cot with an acre and a cow is supposed to be the earthly paradise. His old chum Brown, also of the bar, after hearing of the rural delights for a long time, consented finally to spend Sunday on "the farm." He was received with all the honors and all the attractions were shown to him.

At each meal he had to listen to eulogies of "our own make" viands. He stood patiently our own milk, lettuce from that frame you saw, peas off the vine in the back lot, and so on, until it got to "Harry, I can recommend this chicken specially. I raised it myself."

Then the worm turned with a sad, sweet smile and remarked:

"No, Will, I can't believe that. You've only been here a little over two years."—New York Sun.

# THE SECRET OUT!

A recent development in the medicine business is here made public. DR. PIERCE announces that the women taking his "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" are going to know just what is contained in it. His "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" for weak women is not a patent medicine. It is an efficient remedy scientifically extracted from the roots of medicinal plants which cure the diseases and weaknesses of women. At first DR. PIERCE used it entirely in his private practice, in which he made a specialty of the diseases peculiar to women. It was so uniformly successful, that afterwards he decided to put it up in a form easily obtained at every drug store. Hereafter every bottle of "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" going out from the WORLD'S DISPENSARY Laboratory, Buffalo. N. Y., will have the ingredients in plain English on every bottle,

## NOT A PARTICLE OF ALCOHOL

or harmful drugs is contained in this famous prescription. All women who are afflicted with diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, can with perfect safety take this medicine, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will be entirely cured of their afflictions. For more than one-third of a century DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has enjoyed a high reputation for the treatment of the CHRONIC AILMENTS incident to womanhood.

CHEMISTS TESTING PLANTS.

### THE PROOF:

From long experience Dr. Pierce acquired the knowledge of how to combine the following ingredients in just the right proportion in his "Favorite Prescription" for disease of women.

**THIS MEDICINE CONTAINS THE NON-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS OF THE FOLLOWING NATIVE PLANTS;**

***LADY'S SLIPPER (Cypripedium Pubescens).***
***BLACK COHOSH (Cimicifuga Racemosa).***
***UNICORN ROOT (Chamælirium Luteum).***
***BLUE COHOSH (Caulophyllum Thalictroides).***
***GOLDEN SEAL (Hydrastis Canadensis).***

℞

### THE REASON

To meet the many outrageous and wholly baseless attacks of some scoffers, Dr. Pierce has decided to make public the ingredients of this best tonic for debilitated and nervous women.



## Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year..... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

### A Word To the Housewife

**Will you** stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arise; from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movement consists of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.


## WOULD PROTECT THE BABY

**Attorneys to Make a Fight Against Child's Tax Assessment.**

Newport, R. I., May 19.—Counsel for John Nicholas Brown, known as the world's wealthiest baby, will be the first to make formal protest against the raising of personal property valuations by the tax assessors. George W. Mattison, of Providence, counsel for the Brown heirs, has already begun an investigation in the interest of the child, though as yet he has been unable to obtain any definite information.

The child, now nearly four years old, received not only practically all of the estate of his father, the late John Nicholas Brown, but nearly all that of his uncle, Harold Brown. His father and uncle died when he was only a few months old and left him an estate valued at many millions. The tax assessors of Newport put his personal property down as worth $125,000. They have now raised it, but to what extent has not been divulged.

The child's personal property has been generally estimated at $10,000,000. Some persons have placed the value as high as $12,000,000.

Newport attorneys are receiving many commissions from persons who feel that their taxes are too heavy. Attorneys who call at the city hall for information are not meeting with success. A well known New York attorney, representing several estates, was here today, and was politely informed that the books of the tax assessors could not be inspected yet.

**Says South Is Growing.**

Atlanta, Ga., May 19.—Secretary Victor H. Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, last night addressed the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Metcalf declared and established his statement by figures, that the south within the last decade had grown, and was now growing, in commercial importance and manufactures more rapidly than any other region of the United States.

## MRS. MAYBRICK IS ILL NOW

**Trouble Caused by Hard Labor in British Prison.**

Washington, May 19.—The taking of testimony in the case of the Baroness Von Roque, mother of Florence Maybrick, against D. W. Armstrong and others for the recovery of certain lands in Kentucky and Virginia, was resumed yesterday before a notary for use in chancery court at Richmond, Va. Mrs. Maybrick was unable to appear. The attorney for the plaintiff submitted an affidavit made by a New York physician stating that Mrs. Maybrick is suffering with rheumatism of the knee and threatened ossification of the bone. In a letter to counsel the physician says the trouble is due, no doubt, to menial labor his patient was compelled to perform while she was an inmate of an English prison.

The proceedings before the notary were interrupted by an adjournment to the district supreme court, where application was made to Justice Barnard to compel the appearance of J. H. Walter and the production by him of an alleged contract by which he agreed to supply the funds for the prosecution of the case against Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Walter had been subpoenaed but failed to appear.

## TAFT'S PROTEGE IS GONE

**Filipino, Entered at Yale by Him, Has Run Up Big Bills.**

New Haven, Conn., May 17.—Using the name of his patron, Secretary of War Taft, and claiming to be of direct descent from a Filipino family, Juan Baptiste Alegre ran up bills of $300 among New Haven and New York tradesmen and then disappeared.

Secretary Taft brought him to the Yale law school and installed him there a year ago. A sheriff has been looking for him for three days. He is said to have gone to Spain.

## Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

**4664, 4665—Dainty Graduation Frock.**

A day of days to any young girl is the day on which she graduates and the dainty gown which is an important adjunct of the event is closely allied with her enjoyment of the occasion. It is an

old and pretty custom to have the frock for commencement white, and while an effective design and appropriate trimming are required, the simpler the model chosen, the more charming and girlish will be the result. The model illustrated is a particularly good one and extremely easy to make. Mull was used in this instance as it is soft and sheer enough to conform to the dictates of fashion and yet has sufficient body to be practical. The surplice waist opens over a chemisette of tucked net, while ruffings of lace in two widths provide decorations alike for bodice, sleeve and full circular skirt. The tab fronts of the waist cross in flchu fashion and end in two rosettes of ribbon or lace. A row of shirring in the top of the sleeve meets two rows in the waist, while shirring divides the sleeve into two puffs and confines it at the wrist. Dotted Swiss, linon, lawn and organdy are also materials well liked and are suggested for gowns of this description. Pattern 4664 in three sizes, 12 to 16 years, and 4665 in the same sizes.

**6295—6296.—Lady's Pleated and Shirred Costume.**

One of the most graceful of the summer fashions, and one which daily becomes improved upon, is the combination of pleats and shirring. One can hardly lay too much stress on the smartness of the mode, and it is as pretty in inexpensive cottons as the finest silk. The blouse is made with narrow pleats, between which is the shirring. These pleats are extended over the yoke edge and may be finished by buttons, braid or in any preferred manner. The sleeve is also worthy of mention because of its good shape and style. The neck may be in high or Dutch style. The skirt is made up of pleats and shirred gores, the shaping being adjusted by a fitted yoke perforated to show the exact location of each pleat. In fact, the pattern is so accurately made that one will have no difficulty whatever in fashioning this most effective gown. The model would be charming in dotted silk, or if one prefers, a plain silk may be used. Swiss, dimity, organdy, crepe de chine or any of the summer silks may be used.

Sizes, 6295—32 to 42 bust.
Sizes, 6296—20 to 30 waist.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

**BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.**

**Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**


**WANTED** Families to join Club of Homeseekers now forming. Object of Club; to secure best vineyard, dairy or orchard farms at wholesale price

**IN CALIFORNIA**

Thousands of acres will be thrown open. A new town will be built. Land values will double immediately. (No "co-operative colony.") Only those intending to improve land within one year need apply. Send 4c. stamps today for New Plan.

California Home Extension Association, Room 726 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, California.


## LEAVES THE SENATE OUT

**Iowa Congregationalists, However, Laud President and House.**

Sioux City, May 19.—President Roosevelt and the United States house of representatives were heartily commended for their efforts to curb the trusts and corporations by the sixth annual session of Iowa Congregational churches and ministers yesterday, but the United States senate was intentionally omitted from the resolution.

## YOUNG GIRL KILLS BABY

**Got Her Idea From Scene in a Theater.**

Toronto, Ont., May 22.—Josephine Carr, a 13-year-old girl, has confessed to the murder of William Murray, a nine-months-old infant. It is asserted of the Carr girl that she had been in the habit of stealing baby carriages from the front of a department store while the parents were inside shopping. The police have recovered several of these carriages, which had been sold to neighbors.

Last Friday the girl went to a department store and found a baby in each carriage in front of the store, so she picked out the best looking baby carriage of the lot, which contained the Murray child, and made off with it. She took the child to the woods near her home at the east end of the city, and, stripping it of its clothing, threw it over an embankment and caused its death. Later she placed the body in a culvert and buried the clothing.

On Saturday she made the announcement that she had "discovered" the child's body in the cuvert. Suspicion immediately fell upon the girl, and, when accused of the crime, she made a confession. The girl says she got the plan of killing the child from seeing a play at a local theatre.

## LUNG WEAKNESS DENIED

**John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Victim of Dyspepsia.**

New York, May 22.—It is said by an old member of the young men's Bible class, who is very close to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that the young man is suffering from nervous dyspepsia, the same malady that caused the retirement of his father from business and which defied all treatment for so many years.

There has been considerable speculation as to what illness really afflicts the young man, and all sorts of rumors have been afloat. Some have had it that there was a weakness in his lungs, but from good sources this has been refuted. From all that could be learned, there appears to be no doubt that he has his father's stomach ailment, and it appears to have taken such a strong hold on him that he has indefinitely given up all business cares and even his religious work.

Mr. Rockefeller came to this country against the doctor's orders merely to appear at the Bible class before it closed for the summer, expressing fervently the hope that he would be able to take up the leadership again in the fall, but now he has made up his mind to devote his entire time to curing his stomach ailment. His illness, it is said, is characterized by spells of deep depression, despondency and inability to digest food. Following the treatment which cured his father, he will spend most of his time in the open air playing golf, driving and indulging in other light exercise.

As dissipation in work is as injurious as dissipation in pleasure, the young man has said that when he is restored to health he will no longer be foolish enough to try to do too much.

"I have learned one lesson," he wrote from abroad to a friend, "and I will know how to take care of my health hereafter. Without health life is nothing."


**VACANT GOVERNMENT LANDS:** While fast being taken up, millions of acres of the richest farming, timber and mineral lands yet remain open to settlement and purchase. EVERY CITIZEN, native or naturalized has rights. Send $1.00 for complete GUIDE, showing HOW to acquire, the general CHARACTER of, and WHERE all vacant lands are situated, North, South and West. GUIDE PUB. CO., DULUTH, MINN.


## JURY TOOK THREE VOTES

**First One Found Confessed Bigamist Guilty, and the Third Fixed Punishment.**

Chicago, May 20.—Johann Hoch, who, by his own confession, is a polygamist, and who is charged by the police with having married at least forty women in the last fifteen years, was found guilty by a jury of murdering the next to his last wife, Marie Welcker Hoch, and the death sentence was recommended by the jury in Judge Kersten's court.

Hoch had been married to Mrs. Welcker only a short time when she took suddenly sick and died. He then formed an alliance with the sister of the dead woman, and, securing the sister's money, fled from Chicago. This Mrs. Hoch told the police that Hoch had poisoned her sister, and a search for Hoch was begun. He was found two weeks later in New York, and brought back to Chicago, and confronted by several alleged wives. During the trial expert testimony was offered by the state that Hoch had poisoned one woman by administering arsenic.

Yesterday's verdict was reached in less than half an hour. Three ballots were taken. The first ballot was unanimous as to Hoch's guilt, and then a ballot followed as to the punishment to be inflicted. This ballot showed ten in favor of the death penalty and two for life imprisonment. A third ballot resulted in the twelve jurymen voting for the death penalty.

"Well, I guess it's all off with John," groaned Hoch as the verdict was read in court. He was greatly affected. He had sat in a stooping position, but when the word "death" was read, he turned pale, stared hopelessly at the jurors, and then sank limp in his chair.

Hoch's attorneys will ask for a new trial, although the condemned man declared he was ready to die, and would be better satisfied if they did not make an effort to save him.

"I wish they would hang me tonight, now that I have been found guilty," declared Hoch. "I am not afraid to die, and the sooner it is over with, the better." Hoch expressed great surprise at the finding of the jury, and declared that the jurors did not take time to consider the evidence.

"The evidence was all circumstantial," he said, "and my life was 'guessed' away by the jury, which did not give sufficient consideration to the testimony offered."

Hoch denied positively that he had murdered a number of wives, as has been alleged, and displayed some bitterness in speaking of the matter.

"Such talk is foolish," he said. "The reports have been spread that I am a modern Bluebeard. This is untrue. All that can be said against me is that I have committed bigamy. As to the talk that I had nearly a dozen wives, it is nonsense, as are several stories that I made away with them. There was no evidence that I had another sweetheart and wanted to get rid of the woman I am accused of poisoning. I spent money to get her, but this part of the evidence was ignored by the jurors."

Hoch said he preferred the death penalty to life imprisonment. Hoch then commenced to whistle a lively air as he returned to his cell.

**Carnegie Gives $125,000.**

Wellesley, Mass, May 20.—President Carolina Hazard, of Wellesley college, at chapel today confirmed an unofficial report that Andrew Carnegie has given the college $125,000, to be used in the erection of a library. The gift is conditional upon the college raising a like sum. Already $10,000 has been subscribed, and it is expected that the remainder will soon be offered by students and graduates.

**Wants Faith Statement.**

Winona Lake, Ind., May 20.—The Nassau, N. Y., presbytery has presented to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church an overture asking for the substitution of a brief statement of faith for the Westminster confession. The overture has been sent to a committee.

## NINE AMERICANS DEAD

**General Wood's Expedition a Complete Success.**

Manila, May 19.—The Moro outlaws, against whom Gen. Leonard Wood has been campaigning, have been killed in action together with all the principals. The outlaws were supporters and followers of the Sultan of Sulu.

The large chiefs of the island of Jolo were not involved.

The outbreak was purely an aggregation of piratical outlaws and disorderly characters of Sulu and the other islands stretching down to Borneo. The positions selected by the outlaws for defense were in almost impenetrable jungles and exceedingly strong, prohibiting the use of artillery and necessitating close contact and an asault in two instances. General Wood's forces sustained a loss of nine killed and twenty-one wounded, all of whom are doing well. The constabulary had two killed. The latter were highly praised by General Wood, who said:

"The troops behaved splendidly and performed this difficult service in a highly creditable manner."

General Wood has returned to Zamboanga with the troops.

## TO BEGIN THE MONUMENT

**Ground Will Be Broken at Canton Within Two Weeks.**

Canton, O., May 18.—Within two weeks the actual work of construction of the McKinley monument, for which the people of the nation have given about $500,000, will be commenced. Architect Magonigle expects the memorial will be completed within two years, while the contractors went two years and a half. These are the statements made by Secretary Hartzell, of the association. Architect Magonigle is expected here in a few days to examine the site on Monument hill, preparatory to letting the contract for the excavation for the monument. It has been decided to use granite for the structure.

## DAME NATURE HINTS

**When the Food Is Not Suited.**

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

"A friend persuaded me to quit the old coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice. I began using them three months ago.

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach, after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum Coffee is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.


**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest refs.

**LADIES** FREE TRIAL Never failing monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate cases. POND DRUG CO., 55 Niagara St., Dep. 10, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**FARM** IN SOUTH MISSOURI at bargain prices. Reece Creglow, Summerville, Mo.

A $30,000 HEIRESS, age 21, a beautiful blonde; for reasons wishes to marry. Address King, 1046 George St., Chicago.

**SONG-POEMS** Wanted. We pay Royalty, write music and publish. Pioneer Music Pub. Co., C 449 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE MAIDEN; wealthy, wants without delay kind husband. No objections to upright poor man. Address Clay, 62 South Ada St., Chicago.

DETECTIVE WORK—Established fifteen years. 8,000 Secret Service men—more being added every day. Send for free case. Advice by mail free. Address American Detective Assn., Indianapolis, Ind.

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY** $50 to $100 MONTHLY Tuition $30. Positions secured. Catalogue free. SHARP'S SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Telegraph Bldg., Huntington, Indiana.

**KEEP YOUR TROUSERS IN SHAPE** Boe's Indestructible Trouser Stretcher and Presser does it. Send 25 cents for outfit. Agents wanted. Address Boe Mfg. Co., 332 Temple Court, N. Y. City.

**FISH WILL BITE** like hungry wolves any season of the year if you use Magic Fish Lure. Best Bait ever invented for nets, traps, and trot lines. Write today and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. GREGORY, - ANADARKO, OKLA.


## TELLS PATTERSON STORY

**Sioux City Attorney Says Levy Told Him of Young's Death.**

Sioux City, Ia., May 20.—C. A. Irwin, a reputable lawyer of this city, says that he discussed the Nan Patterson case with Abe Levy last November, and that Levy told him that, according to her own story, she held the revolver that caused the death of Caesar Young.

Irwin says that Levy repeated to him the girl's story of the shooting.

"Mr. Levy told me," he said, "that Nan Patterson admitted that the revolver was in her hand when the fatal shot was fired. According to Levy's statement of Miss Patterson's story, both she and Young were considerably under the influence of liquor, and when in the cab began quarreling about the intended departure of Young.

"Nan Patterson finally drew a revolver, which, she declared to Mr. Levy, was done for the purpose of a bluff. Young grabbed the gun, and in the struggle which followed the trigger was pulled and Young was shot. That is the true story, and all other theories and newspaper stories are incorrect.

"Mr. Levy told me that if he put forward that defense, Nan Patterson would have been convicted without a doubt. Mr. Levy entertained great fears that such a story would not be believed by the jury. That is the reason why suicide was the theory of the defense."

## MISSED THE LARGER PART

**Postoffice Burglars Overlook Safe Containing $500,000.**

San Francisco, May 22.—An attempt to rob the stamp safe at the San Francisco postoffice yesterday was frustrated by Watchman William O'Connell, who spied one of the burglars drilling the safe. The burglars took alarm and escaped with only $1,400 worth of stamps found outside the safe.

The safe contained $14,000 in stamps and much money, while in the cashier's room, adjoining the stamp department, was a large safe which contained nearly $500,000.

**Gomez Is Recovering.**

Santiago, Cuba, May 19.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, who underwent a serious surgical operation recently, is improving, and it is now believed that he will recover.

# Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

## Keynotes of Harmony

**WEDNESDAY.**

Love is the substance as well as the aroma of life. It is for the home and the club, the street and the counting house. It is the only practical basis for all phases of social life. It is not a sentiment of youth, but is for all men and women, all nations, all created things.

**THURSDAY.**

Love is the same yesterday, today and forever, and whatever things are not built upon it are circles in the sand, and as continually fall away.

**FRIDAY.**

Faith in a system or creed or anything external to us is subjection to what is impermanent, and hence of itself ephemeral. But faith in the interior Self is allegiance to that which shall stand unmoved when the heavens and earth have passed away.

**SATURDAY.**

A long face is no badge of faith. A gaunt, hollow-eyed specter is no saint. You shall know one is truly religious by his joyousness.

**SUNDAY.**

When religion springs from the heart we need enter no church. But perceive that all times are times of prayer—that living is praying. It is not for Sundays alone, but for all days.

**MONDAY.**

A man proclaims his religion in his life and shows it in his face, worships God in the nobleness of his life, and shows his reverence in the love of men and animals; reveals it in tolerance, kindness, gentleness and strength.

**TUESDAY.**

Kindness calls the love out of man's hearts; and a perverse nature ransacks every mind with which it comes in contact in its efforts to call out a similar disposition.—Stanton Kirkham Davis.

## The Mental Attitude All at Fault.

### Change the Thought and Thus Results

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Work! Work! Worry! Worry! This is all life is made of and it doesn't seem worth the living."

That is a bad combination, friend, and it is little wonder the days seem full of monotony and weariness, and that almost you wish they were numbered for you. I say "almost" because in reality there are few who, when death stares them in the face, do not turn anxiously back to the life they know, rather than venture into the unknown.

Now as to work. It is a pity that so many look upon their daily duties as hopeless drudgery in which there can be nothing pleasant. They may be done carefully and conscientiously, it is true, but when there is constantly felt a sense of compulsion, the burden grows each day the greater and the harder to carry.

In truth there is such a thing as finding pleasure in the most prosaic labor. It depends upon the spirit in which it is done. In a little magazine called The Wise Man one writer expresses himself about the doing of everyday duties in this fashion:

That we were conscientious enough to feel obliged to perform them at all we held to be greatly to our credit. To you and to me those daily duties appeared so ordinary, so thankless, so unheroic; there could be no glory—therefore no brightness—for us in the doing of commonplace deeds set for us by grim necessity. Neither you nor I dreamed that it depended upon the heart we brought into our work to put a glory—a real and beautiful glory—into the meanest of them: and so we left the real life out of our living, and went over gray, dead ways during the dread time of our unenlightenment.

The enlightenment comes with the change of the mental attitude towards a duty. Just as soon as one resolves to find something pleasant in it, something pleasant will appear even in the homeliest task. You know what Emerson says that even

In the mud and scum of things
Something always, always sings,

and it is true. To carry the symbolism of the thought into what I am saying, it is not in the work itself that the trouble lies, but in the spirit which informs its doing. Distaste may be intensified by the place in which it must be done, and the excess of effort that is demanded, but even under these circumstances, the determination to dominate the task and compel it to yield pleasure, to put into it the love of accomplishment, will make the "singing" heard.

When I see the places in which many people are obliged to labor from one week's end to another, I do not much wonder that work becomes drudgery. Shut in by narrow, grimy walls, with nothing beautiful upon which the eye may rest, the endless round of everyday duties can hardly fail to be dreary and monotonous. To win the buoyant, hopeful, loving spirit of which I have been speaking would require a large measure of courage and persistency, and both are often wanting.

Something beautiful to look at! Here is where a love of nature is a wonder-worker. Growing plants, a window garden, where there is not space outside, even one single blossoming plant, if there is not time and strength for more, will take the thought away from the monotony of the work and carry it into a world of enjoyment.

This is a part of the good the new trend of education will accomplish. School gardens mean so much more than making waste places blossom into beauty, although that is a sufficient reason for their existence. It means the brightening of many homes otherwise homely and unattractive, the introducing of new thoughts into lives that need to be lifted out of their depressing environments. There are no such light-bringers in the world as the children when their enthusiasms are rightly directed.

And what of the worry which was joined to the work thus making life a burden?

Unlike work, it is needless. It helps no one in accomplishment. Upon the contrary, it is always and everywhere a hindrance. It lowers the vitality. It weakens the energies. As one writer well puts it:

By every law of action of the human mind, worry tends with all of its seeming forces to produce the very condition that is not desired. Worry rests upon a foundation of fears. One worries because he fears some undesired result. Fear rests upon expectation of harm, which in turn is the result of doubt or uncertainty in the mental attitude indulged toward that subject. The whole line of action is uncertain, hesitating, anxious, negative and weak. The alertness and vigor of the positive forces are absent.

We forget that everything that is done successfully is accomplished by the use of positive forces. Negation is weakness. Worry is negation. It is the absence of hope and courage. It is a denial of faith in the divine omnipdesence.

Sometimes it seems as if worry is considered a mark of great love and therefore admirable. It is never that. Excusable it may be, either because of ignorance of the results produced by its indulgence, or that complete victory over fear cannot be obtained in the face of the tremendous consequences to the life, dreaded adverse conditions may bring. It is always a pity, though, when this is the case.

Remember that worry not only helps to shape what you fear, but it reproduces the action of the mind upon your own body. This is why people can easily worry themselves sick. The physical forces are undermined. It is a veritable disintegrating power from any and every point of view.

It is absolutely impossible for one who is worrying to think clearly, and thus see the best way out of trouble, or how to avoid it when it threatens. And it is not too much to say that no one ever was helped by holding the worry-thought always in view.

Habit of thought is creative. "Whatever the mind does, thoroughly," writes L. E. Whipple, "matter is compelled to reproduce and that which the positive, forceful minds of the world do mentally the whole train of weaker minds spontaneously imitate." That is the key to the great successes in the world. Little Japan could never have accomplished what she has in her conflict with greater Russia, had her people not been united in courageous thought, while back of her strong foe is a torn and distracted country.

Work and worry! The first a blessing, of which the good may be neutralized and almost destroyed by indulgence in the second! The latter something which takes out of life its zest, and substitutes what makes it seem not worth the living! Let the friend whose words I quoted in the beginning of this article change her attitude towards her work and the burdens she has to carry, and gradually the world will seem to her made anew. Let her and all who, like her, are holding worrying, anxious thought as a constant companion, try this other way and see if it does not gradually bring the sunshine where all has hitherto been shadow.

## The Cozy Corner

"Ah, sometimes the friends who have left us—
To join the army gone before—
Almost seem to bridge the river,
'Twixt the near and farther shore."

This feeling is never so strong as on the day when we render the annual tribute of flowers and kindly remembrance. Each year finds fewer of the veterans in the procession and more resting in the

"Low, green tent, whose curtain never outward turns."

And yet there are new recruits each year from the relics of other battlefields than those of the civil war, for whom the observance of Memorial Day originated. And as long as nations will resort to war to settle all difficulties, so long must there be widows and orphans to mourn afresh the loss of their dearest and best, on Memorial Day.

**TRUE PATRIOTISM.**

Once more we shall observe the day set apart for especial services in memory of the men who gave their lives in the cause of liberty; once more we shall lay flowers on their last resting places and join in the solemn memorial services.

I wonder if in every town there is such a noticeable decrease in the number of veterans who ride in the processions as we have noticed in our town? Of the soldiers of the Civil war there are now in this town but four out of thirty who came home bearing the honorable scars of active service. We have a few of the Spanish-American war, but not many.

At first the Civil war veterans used to walk in the procession and take an active part in all the services. Then as the number grew smaller and smaller, and the men felt, each year, more and more the infirmities of age, carriages were provided until with the lapse of time one carriage is all that is needed to carry the living soldiers to the graves of their comrades.

We have read of beautiful monuments being erected to the memory of the soldiers, and at one time we thought to show our appreciation of their bravery in that way, but after consideration we decided to use the money in another manner. We subscribed sufficient to erect a very nice monument, then placed it at interest with a firm who pays us six per cent. interest on it. These men can get all the money they need at three or four per cent., but they pay us this amount because of the use we make of it. The sum received each year is not large, but it has enabled us to pay rent, buy fuel, and food, for the widows and orphans of the dead soldiers when they have not been able to stretch the pension they receive over the extra requirements of sickness and trouble.

In this way we feel as if we were carrying out what would be the wishes of the departed heroes better than if we raised a shaft of marble and covered it with the record of their brave deeds.—Henry B. Marshall.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**

I have read so much this last winter about how "The Other Half Lives," in cities, that I decided in spite of the fact that my house was small and my family large, that at least one child should know what it was to live in the country for a summer. Of course there were the usual objections made by my family and friends in regard to taking an unknown child into the family, and the result of additional work and care for me, but I was determined to try the experiment.

"Well, then," said father, "if you are bound to do it, why don't you go after your child right away and give her a chance to see the way the seeds grow and the buds swell and change into leaves and flowers? No need to wait until everything is finished and you are so tired getting ready for your girl (you see I insisted it should be a girl) that you can't explain anything to her."

When father decides to do anything he wants to do it right away, and most generally he is right, so the next time he went to town I went with him. We did not know, more than the dead, where to look for a child, so we went to the agent of the Humane society and asked if he knew of any little girl who would like to spend the summer with us.

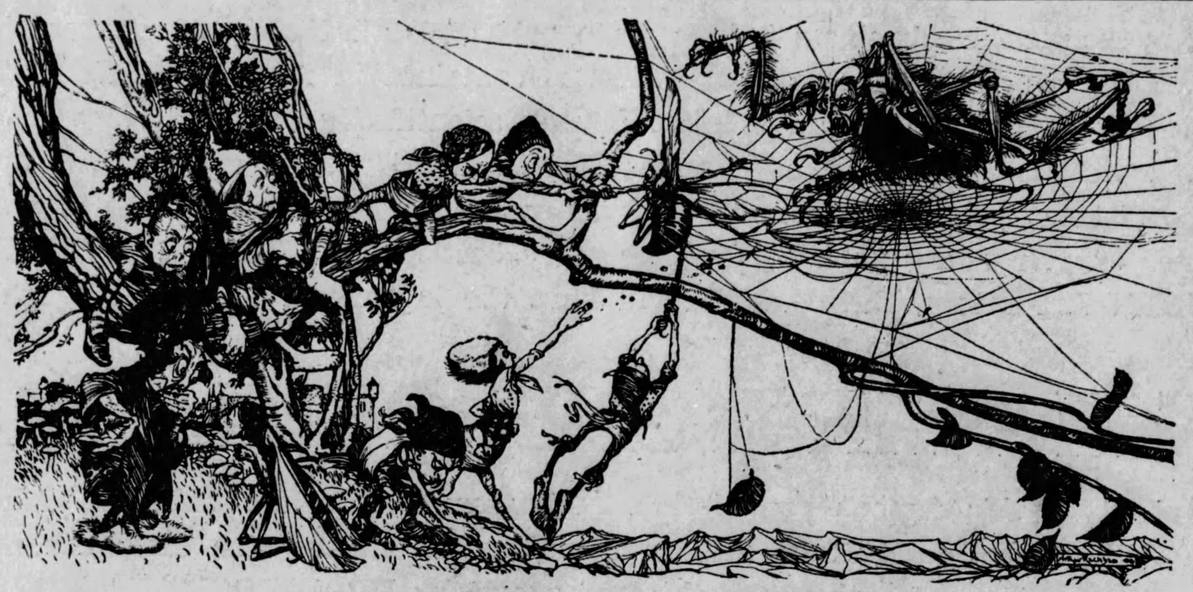
"Bless your hearts," said he, "I could find you twenty such in as many minutes," but as we did not want twenty, he took us to see a child about eight years old. Her mother had died the week before, and she was grieving herself sick over it. I just wish the mothers of the Cozy Corner could have seen the dark, dreary, forsaken looking place that child called home. I did not wonder she cried to go to her mother—or most anywhere. At first she would not listen to leaving her father, but we took her in the carriage to where he worked, and he persuaded her to go with us for a "few days," so we carried her home that afternoon.

She had little clothing, and not even a doll—just think of that, children, not even a doll to love and keep her company in that lonesome house! For a day or two she cried some, but everything was so new and so pleasant, and our children were so good to her, that soon she was playing as happily as if she never had a sorrow, and when her father came to see her in a week, she would not go home with him, but tried to have him stay where "the sun shone."

Seeing us plant some seeds one day, she said: "Some men put my mamma in the ground just like that, only they put a box over her," and having thus recalled her grief, she cried, and I would not be comforted, until one of the children told her about how the flowers would come up because the seed had been put into the ground, and that her mamma would grow to be a beautiful angel because she had been put into the ground.

The theology was deficient, and the expressions not very clear, but they appealed to the child, and have been a source of comfort to her since.

Our little guest has improved so much in health and spirits since she came to us, that we dread the thought of parting with her at the end of the summer, or sending her back to the dreary apology for a home. And I would like to suggest to the farmers' wives who read The Blade that if they will take such a one of Christ's little ones into their homes—not as a servant and drudge—but as a child who needs the home, they will be amply rewarded, not only in the satisfaction of their consciences, but in the help and comfort the child will give them.—Emily Frances Dawson.



"THE RESCUE." FROM A PEN DRAWING BY ARTHUR RACKHAM.

—From the International Studio.

Mr. Arthur Rackham, described as "a painter of fantasies," holds a prominent position among the most distinguished of the modern painters of water colors. Mr. Rackham is an Englishman of whom an article in the May International Studio says:

He had, indeed, no peculiar advantages in his youth which were calculated to develop in him an extraordinary inventiveness, and his art training was neither exceptionally complete nor marked by unaccustomed features. It is true that from his earliest childhood he loved to amuse himself with a pencil and paint-box, and that, like many other boys, who have in later life excelled as artists, he was constantly sketching and scribbling, and trying to give form to the ideas with which even then his mind was filled, but he had no systematic art education during his boyhood. His childish essays were mostly fantastic creations, or drawings of animals, but as a lad in his teens he began to take himself seriously and to have convictions about the need for careful study of nature. So at this period he started landscape painting assiduously, seeking in all sincerity to master the problems which nature presented for solution, and searching out unaided facts which he felt would provide him with a useful foundation on which to build much later achievement.

It was not until 1892 that he finally gave himself up to art work and made painting his sole profession. At first he was chiefly occupied as an illustrator for several of the most famous English publications. He illustrated the Ingoldsby Legends, Grimm's Fairy Tales and made other drawings for children. All kinds of subjects engaged him; fairy tales and fantasies, realistic modern life, dramatic motives drawn from fiction, and others which offered him scope for invention and imaginative expression.

Meanwhile he was steadily advancing in his art where he now stands in the front ranks. The accompanying illustration, reproduced from one of Mr. Rackham's paintings, serves to show how unique and fantastic are his creations.

## LITTLE HELPERS.

If there are a great many small stones cumbering your grounds have the children gather them into a pile in one corner of the yard, fill in the interstices with earth and plant nasturtiums in it. Soon you will have a beautiful mound of flowers, as well as having cleared the garden of a nuisance and kept the children busy—a three-fold gain.

In July sow pansy seed, and in October fill your window boxes with well enriched loam, and same sharp sand, in these boxes transplant your pansy plants and place the boxes in the windows with a southern exposure, if possible. Give them plenty of water and protect them from the cold in winter, and you will have pansies to pick all winter.

A new use for the discarded strawberry boxes of each year, is to fill them with earth and in each plant a bulb the next spring. After your Easter lilies and hyacinths have done blossoming, the bulbs may be placed in these boxes saved from the last summer. When danger from frost is over, place them, box and all, deep in the ground and water well. The plants will not wither as when transplanted and will grow rapidly as the box decays. Slips from any kind of a flower planted in this way will do much better than by the old way of placing it directly in the ground. Here again, is a double gain—the disposition of the berryboxes and the certainty of saving the plants.

Utilize the telephone or telegraph wires that run past your house, as weather prophets. If they run east and west, their humming indicates a fall in the temperature; if north and south, then look for warmer weather.

A "jam" that can be made at any time of the year is of dried apricots, peaches, or apples, with prunes. They are cooked together until very soft, run through a sieve and then with sugar added as needed, the mixture is cooked until of the proper consistency.

Sometimes we are troubled with bread becoming mouldy, when kept in the boxes. To remedy this, take a fine pointed nail and with it (and a hammer) make a row of small holes across the top of the ends of the box. This will provide sufficient ventilation to prevent moulding, and will not allow the entrance of dust and insects.

The modern girl now has her linen chest, whether there is any immediate prospect of matrimony or not. Into this she places the bits of fancy work she does during her spare moments, and the especially dainty gifts of china, cut glass and bric-a-brac she receives from time to time. The linen is wrapped in tissue paper with bits of white wax in the folds, so as to prevent it from turning yellow, and the other treasures are wrapped in tissue paper.

One will be surprised to see how these things accumulate if cared for in this way. If the girl is married, she finds this chest a great comfort in furnishing her new home; if she is called upon unexpectedly to send a wedding or birthday gift to a friend, she can draw on this bank of ready-made articles.

For sore lungs an application of linseed oil—raw or boiled—to which has been added a spoonful of turpentine and ten or twenty drops of laudanum, will almost always give instant relief. Wet a hot flannel cloth with the mixture and place it directly over the lungs in front, and between the shoulders.

For the suffocation that sometimes comes to persons troubled with a weak heart, relief can be obtained by placing a flannel cloth wet with hot alcohol, or whisky, directly over the seat of the pain.

To blend suet with lard, for shortening, both should be melted, then mixed and stirred constantly until cold; with this method there is no danger of the blend becoming hard or unfit for use.

For those who are skillful in the use of the needle, a pretty and useful gift to make is a set of napkin rings. A piece of fine linen the desired width, and a little longer than will reach around a folded napkin, is embroidered either in white or colors, with the initial of a member of the family. This is then lined with a double fold of coarse linen, so it will retain the starch—and finished with a tiny button and buttonhole at the ends. When these are laundered and stiffly starched, they are very useful and dainty. A small pattern of forget-me-nots may be worked in blue silk, if preferred, and a set of the rings numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., will be useful to a hostess who entertains much transient company, or has house guests frequently.

It is said that chewing a pinch of dry tea, after eating onions, will remove all unpleasant effects.

Pour cold water over grease that has been spilled on the floor and it will harden so it can be taken up in a cake.

Greens, and by this are meant spinach, dandelion and young beet leaves, are excellent in the spring because of the salts they contain, which act upon the system more or less clogged with the heavy diet of winter.

## M. G. R.

Two belated individuals come this morning to the May party: well, it is always May in the M. G. R. circle and we are very glad to welcome these absentees:

I "enlisted" in the M. G. R. in 1896 and have been so nearly a backslider, that I wonder if there are any who will recognize me. In spite of my absence, the M. G. R. and Miss Prudence hold a very warm place in my heart—especially if the present Mis Prudence is the same we had years ago, but I know there are changes in a newspaper office and she may have become tired of chaperoning such a crowd of girls and boys by this time. Why cannot we have some more photographs of the older members—recent ones, so we can see what changes time has wrought? I'll do my part. Will write a letter soon.—"Hoosere Puer Poeta."

I guess I am forgotten by all M. G. R's., but still wear my badge and consider myself one of you. I joined in 1894 and still enjoy reading the M. G. R. letters. Of course there have come changes into my life, as with others, but I am not yet married.—"Lorraine."

In the following letter we have an idea of what has been accomplished in five years' time by two of the M. G. R's.: I have such an almost unconquerable homesickness come over me as I read the letters of the older members of the M. G. R. and remember the days when I first belonged to the circle of friends. It is five years since I was "home" in Indiana, and I hope reading these letters will answer—in some degree—instead of another visit which is now impossible.

About five years ago Scarlet Wing and "Addie" decided they would have a home, so filed a claim of 160 acres of Uncle Sam's territory and since then we have had a struggle to improve it, but there is a keen delight in breaking in a piece of new land and making a home on it—a home of your very own. Scarlet Wing cut down the trees in the pine woods, hauled the logs to mill and had the lumber for the house sawed from them. With the exception of one day, when the neighbors helped him to raise it, he has made every bit of the house himself, dug the well and built a cellar, and now we rejoice in a very comfortable home. We have sheds and barns, have done fencing and have fruit growing in our garden. We have frosts, and I have known it to snow every month in the year, but in spite of this, we can raise most anything in sheltered places.

We call our place the Six Pines, because of the unusual fact of having near the house six pine trees, which are seldom found in the open country.

I can milk the cows, raise chickens, get up my own team from the pasture, harness and drive to town whenever it is necessary. I never have the chores to do when my husband is at home, but a farmer's wife has her hands full of other work and my only envy of M. G. R's. is of those who have "juniors" to brighten the home and run on the little errands for them.

I have a few times tried to drive the team when "he" was sowing the grain, but it is not easy to drive so as to make a straight furrow, and the sower who follows sees the crooked lines which you do not see. I sometimes say that this driving is the only thing that would impel me to sue for a divorce, and then "Scarlet Wing" just laughs me into good humor again.

So "Susie" is married. I wonder if "Lena Rivers," or "John Jr." has followed her example? Now it is time for the mail to go out so I will say good-by.—"Addie."

## Banner Puzzlers

FOR MARCH.

New Work ..... W. P. E.
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the most original character produced on the American frontier, as well as by all odds the most famous one. He was born in East Tennessee in 1786. When 12 years old, he was hired out to a Dutchman to go on foot and drive cattle for 400 miles. It was winter when he started, and spring when he reached his journey's end. When the Creek war broke out in 1811 he engaged in that. He served two terms in congress, and was killed at the fortress of Alamo, outside the town of San Antonio, March 6, 1836.

PERRY CROSS.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—Rich earth.
2.—To ruin.
3.—Part of the face.
4.—To wander.
5.—To grudge another's good fortune.

Primals and finals are two words both meaning that without which life is not bearable, but which loved too well has proved the ruin of many lives.

ANABEL LEE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two partners, G and H, cleared in 6 months $2,150. G's capital at first was to H's as 2 to 1. After 2 months G withdrew 1-3 of his capital, and H withdrew 1-4 of his Divide the profit.

JOHN DOE.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in city, but not in town;
My second's in actor, but not in clown;
My third is in mold, but not in blight;
My fourth is in battle, but not in fight;
My fifth is in rigid, but not in stiff;
My sixth is in yacht, but not in skiff;
My seventh's in first, but not in prime;
My eighth is in epic, but not in rhyme;
My ninth is in sober, but not in sad;
My tenth is in angry, but not in mad;
My eleventh's in bird, but not in wren;
My whole haunts the steps of public men.

TEDDY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us anything about belfries?

BELLE BURRITT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Certainly it is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth."

HAWKEYE.

**Answers to Puzzles of May 11.**

1.—Red Jacket.
2.—Words forming double acrostic: Prong, Omaha, under, loved, tense, raven, yours. Primals—Poultry. Finals—Gardens.
3.—8366. (See Chat.)
4.—Sarah, Esther, Asenath, Ruth, Cozbi, Hagar, Tahpenes, Herodias, Eve, Sapphira, Claudia, Rachel, Immortality, Phebe, Tamar, Urbane, Rebekah, Elizabeth, Shiphrah, "Search the Scriptures."
5.—The Banana bird is a beautiful bird allied to the Baltimore Oriole, which it considerably exceeds in size. It is a native of the West Indies and the warm parts of America. Its colors are tawny and black, with white bars upon the wings. It is very lively and active. It is gregarious, and a number of nests may often be seen near to each other, suspended to the extremities of slender branches of trees, so as to be out of reach of monkeys and snakes. It is easily domesticated, likes to be caressed, and is often kept in houses to destroy insects.
6.—John Godfrey Saxe wrote—

"Young man, it's a critical thing to go
Exactly right, with a lady in tow.
But when you do get in the right track,
Just go ahead, and never turn back."

**Chat.**

The solution sent by Professor B. M. to his problem answered today is:

The fraction required is the part which a square is of the circle in which it is inscribed. The diameter being 1, the side of the square equals ½ the sq. rt. of 2; the area of the circle equals .785398; the area of the square equals .5; the fraction sought equals .5 divided by .785398 equals .6366.

There was a good class at the 'Cademy this morning. F. J. Vore, Geo. Vore, Pauline, C. W., Sherman, Buckeye, Jr., G. G. Wall, Geo. W. Haselton, Newt, and Perry Cross all toed the mark when recitations were "called."

F. J. Vore, your "mode of procedure" is all right. Keep on as you have begun, and you will do finely.

C. W., your lesson was all right, and you are most welcome, but please write on one side of your paper only, when sending in new work.

Buckeye, jr.—Good boy; good lesson; good puzzles. Come again.

Geo. W. Haselton, the Schoolmistress was glad to hear from you again. When did you remove from "York state"?

Newt, an old-timer who has not visited his "Alma Mater" recently, was a most welcome visitor today. He says: "Enclosed you will find a 'ladder.' It may help some of the 'Sudemites to reach the answers to the Puzzles! I am not using the 'hoe' this spring; knocked out by the grip."

To have to "harness up the hoe" was not pleasant, but the Schoolmistress suspects that the "knock-out blow" of the grip is even worse, and is very sorry her friend Newt has experienced it.

Perry Cross, the Who Was He you first sent, was the same as the one in the Column today.

G. G. Wall sends another "extra" today which is published below. All answers to this problem will count 10 on the record.

"The length of clock hands are 8 and 10 inches; how far from the point of one on a straight line to the point of the other at 8 o'clock?"

## Three Rules for Being Happy.

While I was in Boston I had the pleasure of meeting Alice Freeman Palmer. She was a doer of the word and not a hearer only, for once a week all through the hot summer she used to leave her peaceful, calm retreat by the seashore and go up to Boston to talk to children of the slums at the vacation school.

These schools are kept through the summer in the poorest localities, and the children are given a morning's session of music, readings and pretty water color sketches, etc., to look at. They can bring the babies with them, and many indeed could not come at all without the little ones.

Here is the story as Mrs. Palmer told it. One July morning I took an early train, a day that gave promise of being very, very hot even in the country, and what in the city!

When I reached my destination I found a great many girls in the room, but more babies than girls, it seemed. Each girl was holding one, and there were a few to spare.

"Now," I said, "what shall I talk to you about this morning, girls?" This was not a well-dressed assembly of young ladies, remember, who, no doubt, would have sat with stolid countenances and set jaws, or conscious giggles. Not so with these children of the slums. What they were offered in good faith they received in good faith.

"Talk about life," said one girl. Imagine! "Life!" That tremendous subject!

"I am afraid that is too big a subject for so short a time," I said. Then up spoke a small, pale-faced, heavy-eyed child, with a great fat baby on her knee.

"Tell us how to be happy."

The tears rushed to my eyes and a lump came in my throat. Happy in such surroundings as no doubt she lived! Perhaps dirty and foul-smelling. Happy! with burdenss too heavy to be borne, seemingly. All this flashed through my mind while the rest took up the word and echoed, "Yes, tell us how to be happy."

"We all," I said, "I will give you my three rules for being happy, but, mind you must all promise to keep them for one week and not skip a single day, for they won't work if you skip one single day." So they all faithfully and solemnly promised that they wouldn't skip one single day!

"The first rule is, that you will commit something to memory every day, something good; it needn't be much, three or four words will do, just a pretty bit of a poem, or a Bible verse—do you understand?" I was so afraid they wouldn't but one little girl with flashing black eyes jumped up from the corner of the room and cried:

"I know; you want us to learn something we'd be glad enough to remember if we went blind!" "That is it exactly!" I said.

"Something you would like to remember if you 'went blind,' and they all promised they would not skip a single day.

"The second rule is: Look for something pretty, every day, and don't skip a day, or it won't work. A leaf, a flower, a cloud—you can all find something. Isn't there a park somewhere near here that you can all walk to? (Yes, there was one.) And stop long enough before the pretty things that you have spied to say: 'Isn't it beautiful!' Drink in every detail and see the loveliness of it. Can you do it? They promised to a girl.

"My third rule is—now mind, don't skip a day—Do something for somebody every single day."

"Oh, that's easy!" they said. And I thought it would be the hardest rule of all. Just think, that is what those children said—"Oh, that's easy!"

Didn't they have to tend to babies and run errands every day, and wasn't that doing something for somebody?

Yes, I assured them it was.

Well, at the end of a week, the day being hotter than the last, if possible, I was wending my way along a very narrow street when suddenly I was literally grabbed by the arm, and a little voice said: "I done it!"

"Did what?" I exclaimed, looking down and seeing at my side a tiny girl with the proverbial baby asleep in her arms. Now, I will admit it was very stupid of me not to know, but my thoughts were far away and I actually did not know what she was talking about.

"What you told us to, and I never skipped a day, neither," replied the child in a rather hurt tone. "Oh!" I said, "now I know what you mean. Put down the baby and let's talk about it." So down on the sidewalk she deposited the sleeping infant, and she and I stood over it and talked.

"Well," she said, "I never skipped a day, but it was 'awful hard.' It was all right when I could go to the park, but one day it rained and rained, and the baby had a cold, and I just couldn't go out without leaving baby, so I thought sure I was going to skip, and I was standing at the window, 'most cryin', and I saw"—here her little face brightened up with a radiant smile—"I saw a sparrow taking a bath in the gutter that goes around the top of the house, and he had on a black necktie and he was so handsome!"

It was the first time I had heard an English sparrow called handsome, but I tell you it was not laughable a bit—no, not a bit.

"Then there was another day," she went on, "and I thought I should have to skip it sure. There wasn't another thing to look at in the house. The baby was sick, and I couldn't go out, and I was feeling terrible when"—here she caught me by both hands and the most radiant look came to her face—"I saw the baby's hair!" "Saw the baby's hair?" I echoed. "Yes, a little bit of sun came in the window and I saw his hair, and I'll never be lonesome any more." And catching up the baby from the sid walk she said, "see!" and I saw the baby's hair.

"Isn't it beautiful?" she asked.

"Yes, it is beautiful," I answered. You have heard artists raving over Titian hair. Well, as the sun played on this baby's hair there were the browns, the reds, the golds which make up the Titian hair! Yes, it was truly beautiful.

"Now shall we go on," I asked, taking the heavy baby from her.

The room was literally packed this time, ten times as many girls and as many babies as your mind will conceive of. I had not much more than got in the door than a pretty little Jewish girl with flashing black eyes leaped to her feet, and, striking an attitude in the middle of the floor, shouted: "Give me liberty or give me death!" This evidently was the thing she would like to remember if she went blind.

I wish you could have listened with me to the experience of those little ones. Laughter and tears were so closely commingled that I don't know which had the mastery.—Unity.

## A Chinese Tale.

THERE ONCE WAS A NATIVE OF CHINA—
NO MANDARIN EVER WAS FINER—
SAID HE, "LITTLE MISS, MAY I GIVE YOU A KISS?"
AND SHE COULD NOT REALLY DECLINE-A.

BUT OH!—IT IS SAD TO BE SPOKEN—
IN GIVING THIS LITTLE LOVE-TOKEN,
THEY FELL WITH A SMASH AND A TERRIBLE CRASH—
THEIR HEARTS AND THEIR HEADS WERE BOTH BROKEN!

From Father Tuck's Annual.

## WINDOW BOX SUGGESTIONS

The simpler and less obtrusive a box the better. A plain wooden box, painted a dull dark green is infinitely superior to one made with all sorts of fancy frills or rails and decorated in all the colors of the rainbow. Let the color come only from the plants which you put into the boxes. Permanent boxes are sometimes covered with tin, which is decoratively figured on the outside in imitation of tiling—a style which is suited only to ornate architecture. Often the front of the box is finished in natural wood to match the rest of the house. This may be done in shingle, for instance. If the windows are to be fitted with boxes for more than one season it will be cheaper in the long run to have them strongly made of well seasoned lumber and strengthened by iron braces. Good asa, elm, or oak bark make a suitable covering.

Boxes of pottery, if they can be had, will be found the very best of all, because they do not leak at the corners and decay, but they are expensive and rather heavy.

Window boxes should be strongly made, because they have to support a heavy weight of soil. They should be of inch boards fitted together as carefully as the skill of the gardener allows, or better still, made by a carpenter, otherwise the sides will warp and allow the water to run through too freely, eventually washing out and exhausting the soil. Drainage is to be supplied by holes bored in the bottom of the box, six inches apart, and covered with pieces of broken flower pots, charcoal, or bits of broken stone to provide passage for the water, and yet keep the soil from wearing out—in exactly the same way as pots are "crocked."

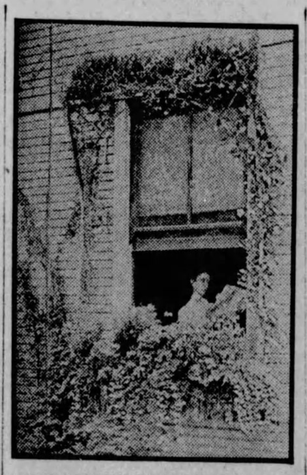
The best window boxes should be the full length of the window casing outside with a minimum depth and width of one foot. If these divisions must, for the sake of economy, be reduced to six inches wide and nine inches deep, the growth of the plants will not be so luxuriant. The more soil there is, the less liable are the plants to become dried out in the hottest summer days. If the window sill is not wide enough to support a foot-wide box, provide brackets to carry the necessary extra width.

Give the plants good soil to grow in. The ideal mixture for flowering plants and vines is one-third regular garden soil (or soil found directly under the sod in a fertile pasture), one-third compost or well rotted manure, and one-third sand. If it cannot be had, use the richest garden soil you can secure and mix half as much sand with it. For foliage plants, such as ferns, begonias and caladiums, omit the compost or manure, and use instead well-rotted leaf mold. Planting is done as in beds, the soil having been first of all made firm in the boxes. During the heat of the summer months, after the plants in the boxes have been growing long enough to have a net of roots, the application of a weak liquid fertilizer—manure water the color of weak tea—will help to keep the flowers and vines in a thriving condition. Bone meal, scattered lightly over the surface of the soil, may be used instead, or chemical fertilizer in strength of one ounce to five gallons of water once in three weeks.

Window boxes exposed to the action of sun and wind on all sides require a great deal of water during the summer, especially if they are on southern exposures. They should be thoroughly watered every day. If the drainage has been properly provided for, there will be no danger of the soil turning sour. In the heat of summer, too, the earth may shrink away from the sides of the box, thus leaving a channel of escape to the water, without properly soaking the soil. If the surface, however, is kept open, and the center of the box kept a little lower than the sides, this danger will be avoided, and it is not likely to occur if attention to water is persistently given and the box never allowed to dry out.

Don't crowd the plants. If your box has a surface area of four square feet, for instance, about the right proportion would be five erect plants, such as geraniums, and three vines. The wider you make your box the more plants you will be able to grow.

The growth and beauty of your plants will be greatly stimulated by keeping the window above the box open as much as possible. If the sun beats down on the plants in a south or west window box, and is in turn reflected by the glass of the windows, it will create a condition trying even for tropical plants, and for most plants such a condition would mean almost certain death. If the wind is allowed to sweep over them, they will stand any reasonable amount of heat and moisture.—Daniel N. Casey in The Garden Magazine.



A WINDOW FRAMED IN GREEN BY THE AID OF TRELLISES AND A WINDOW BOX.

SLIGHTLY USED FURNITURE from the INSIDE INN and ten other leading World's Fair hotels AT ONE-FOURTH COST
Iron Beds, 50c; Dressers, $2.50; Extension Tables, $3.50; Chairs, 25c; Sheets, 10c; 9x12 Rugs, $5.00; and everything in proportion. All good as new. Our Big Warehouse is Overflowing Room must be made to handle our contracts. The greatest Bargain Clearing Sale ever held. Complete Catalogue sent FREE Dept. H. O.
LANGAN & TAYLOR, St. Louis, Mo.

# KNOW PRESIDENT NOW

## His Trip Has Resulted in Great Benefits.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—President Roosevelt's trip south and west, just ended, differs in no way from trips which have preceded it, except that there was never one quite so enthusiastic, nor one in which those of the opposite party joined so enthusiastically and vied so heartily with their political opponents in doing honor to the head of the nation.

The recipient of these honors, however, is not deceived into believing that flattering words spoken by Democrats mean that if they had the chance they would vote for him in 1908. Instead, he appreciates the fact that the cheering is all the louder because it is understood as clearly as he can make it by repeated assertions that he will never again be a candidate for the office of President.

It was in Texas that the President found the greatest encouragement for his administration policies, although even there the result was flavored, in the case of the canal policy, with the element that the building of the waterway meant great things for the prosperity of the state. In Oklahoma and New Mexico his hopes for their conversion into one or more states drew out the ready handclap and in Illinois the enthusiasm sprang into expression over an increased navy and his attitude toward labor unions.

Mr. Roosevelt's views upon the railway situation and the building of the canal fell upon comparatively cold ears in Illinois, just as in Colorado there did not seem to be any lively appreciation of the need of a greater navy, although his utterances on the rate question went home each time. Only one sentiment can be said to have met with unanimous indorsement, and that was his antirace suicide belief. There was scarcely a town or city along the route, and certainly no small town, which did not meet him at the station with its crowds of children dressed in their best and its "No Race Suicide Here" banners.

Texans had not forgotten the Booker Washington luncheon and were inclined to "sidestep" until they came under the sway of Mr. Roosevelt's perpetual geniality and goodfellowship.

Then they fell over one another in their efforts to explain away the episode.

It was the country folk, on the whole, who paid the greatest and truest deference to the President. They ran to their doors waving flags or stood with bowed heads while the train swept by. They drove miles into town with their families to catch one glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt as he stood upon the rear platform, and they were demonstrative in a friendly but not familiar way.

There were some exceptions to this deference, and these occurred usually in the cities. In Fort Worth, for instance, where they play dominoes for five-cent cigars all through the Sunday afternoons, and where the speakers' stand was decorated with a huge bunch of magnificent American Beauty roses set in a tin watering pot, the committee of reception engaged in desultory conversation while the President was talking.

In Frederick, Okla., just before the President went out upon his woif hunt every other inhabitant of the community was a special deputy sheriff for the occasion, and the rest were local committeemen. They had carriages at the train, but as soon as the President had taken his seat the local committeemen rushed into the remaining carriages and the rest of the party had to walk to the stand or pile in on top of the committee.

Every other word the President speaks seems to be set in italics, and each one of those accented words strikes some one man in the crowd as his peculiar property, so that when Mr. Roosevelt stands at the car door bowing and repeating his almost invariable formula, "Good night and goodby," each person in the crowd feels that his is the right, if he chooses, to call Mr. Roosevelt brother, for he has found some kin tie in the words and actions of the man.

On the night Mr. Roosevelt rode into Frederick, when he had concluded his hunt, there had been some discussion of the method by which the party should go back to the train.

"Let's ride back just as we are," suggested the President. And so they did, a cavalcade of 20 horsemen, kicking up the dust, yelling and whooping as never did the Comanches, whose reservation they had just left, and even the disappointed committeeman, left standing on the decorated platform, where he had hoped to hear the President make a little talk, admitted that was the only proper way for a bunch of hard riders to enter an Oklahoma town.

But beneath all the glitter and pageantry of the grand tour abides the immense good done to the country at large by its citizens meeting and becoming acquainted in some degree with its President. In the south, whenever he said, as he did repeatedly, "You, my brothers, who fought in the blue, and you, my brothers, who fought in the gray," a great cheer never failed to go up and to be repeated until the President had to raise his hand for silence that he might continue. The bands in the northern end of the trip, learning of these things, played "Dixie," as often as "The Star Spangled Banner" and the President never failed to applaud the playing.

Mr. Roosevelt gave the strikers in Chicago and the same element in Colorado to understand that he would not hesitate for a moment to send federal troops to put down rioting and destruction of property if the occasion and the demand arose. He convinced the railway managers, with whom and to whom he talked, that government supervision of railway rates was not only inevitable, but, in the end, would prove beneficial to the companies and to the public at large.

# PIRATE COINS WASHED UP

## Those Captured by Black Flag Crews Found on Pacific Coast.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 17.—Treasure-hunting is the fad along the ocean front at Alamitas beach because children who were wading along the surf-edge found old Spanish coins. Sand and waves had scoured the gold pieces until their markings were nearly obliterated, but the dates 1782, 1774 and 1801 were still decipherable.

A century ago piratical craft preyed upon the vessels and towns of this coast, and it is the belief that a Spanish piratical ship lies wrecked off the beach, and that the waves have just found and broken up the rotting treasure-chest, or else that a buried treasure lies near the place where the money was found.

# GREAT DAM UNDER WAY

## When It Is Finished Town Named After the President Will Be Snuffed Out.

Washington, May 18.—The town of Roosevelt, Ariz., humming as it is with the activities of its 8,000 inhabitants, is doomed. Its lease on life is only three years long. In 1908, when the engineers of the reclamation service shall have completed the highest dam in the world, Roosevelt will lie 172 feet below the surface of the water in the reclamation reservoir. Work has been in progress for about a year, but men are laboring now, night and day, in three shifts of eight hours each, in order that no more than three additional years may be consumed in the task. Then Roosevelt will be no more.

Shut in by mountains as the valley of Salt River is at this point, there is no place else where the men who are constructing the dam for the Salt River reclamation project might build them a city except in the very valley that is destined to be submerged. The town, or camp, of Roosevelt, is situated partly on the flat along Salt river and partly on the hillside above the high water mark of the reservoir. In the lower part of the camp are located the temporary power plant, the commissary, the corral, the hospital and the dwelling tents of employes of the reclamation service of the United States geological survey and of contractors working for the government. In that portion of the camp known as Roosevelt-on-the-Hill, are the cement mill, an office building, dining hall and kitchen, numerous tent houses and several frame structures erected for the use of the engineering force and their families.

The contract for the Roosevelt dam has been recently given to J. M. O'Rourke & Co. of Galveston, Tex., and the most serious work of the project will soon be under way. During the past year, however, a vast deal of important preliminary work has been accomplished by the inhabitants of Roosevelt. A temporary power plant, a cement mill, an ice plant, a lighting plant and a saw mill have all been completed. The power canal, which will furnish water power for the generation of electricity to operate all the works, will be done in a few months. A telephone line connecting the head works of the power canal, about 18 miles above Roosevelt, with the Arizona dam, which is about 30 miles from Phoenix, has also been installed. In the face of great engineering difficulties a wagon road has been built between Phoenix and Roosevelt. A road to the timber in the Sierra Ancha mountains has also opened up a new country. Altogether it has been necessary to construct about 80 miles of road.

Until power can be obtained from the power canal, a temporary steam plant has been built for furnishing power to the machine and wood shops and for running the cement mill. It has also run the hoist for the material, which has to be elevated 300 feet to the cement mill, and has furnished light and power for drilling operations in the tunnels at the dam.

The cement mill, which has been ready to run since the middle of February, is now in operation. The fuel used in burning cement in the kilns is crude petroleum from the California oil fields. Attached to the mill is a well equipped laboratory under the charge of two chemists, who will devote all their time to standardizing the cement materials and testing the products of the mill. It is expected that about 200,000 barrels of cement will be required in the construction of the Roosevelt dam, the power canal and the various Tonto improvements.

The cement used in the preliminary work cost $5.35 a barrel delivered at the point where it was used. Bids were later received for furnishing cement at $4.81 a barrel. It will cost the government $1.60 a barrel to make the cement on the ground. If the cost of the plant, $120,000, be added to the cost of the 200,000 barrels of cement required, the total cost of the government cement will still be only $2.20 a barrel. This means a saving of $2.61 a barrel, or a saving of $522,000 on the entire work. After the dam and canals have been completed the cement plant will still be capable of further use, and considerable salvage may doubtless be realized.

Mr. Louis C. Hill is the supervising engineer in charge of the work on the Salt River project.

# ACCUSED NEWSPAPER MAN

## Minister Bowen Did So, and Then Promptly Took It Back.

Washington, May 22.—The first of the three additional witnesses in the Bowen-Loomis case summoned by Secretary Taft reached Washington today in the person of John G. Dater, of the New York Herald, the reputed author of the newspaper publication containing the charge against Assistant Secretary Loomis, which forms the basis of the case.

Mr. Dater had a conference with Secreary Taft lasting about an hour. Minister Bowen meanwhile calling at the department and remaining in waiting.

Mr. Dater was called with a special reference to Mr. Loomis' counter-charge that Mr. Bowen had supplied to the press the information upon which the publications were based. He declined to make any statement as to what took place between himself and Secretary Taft.

After he left the secretary's office Dater was taxed by Mr. Bowen with a betrayal of confidence in connection with the publication of the charges, an imputation which he denied. Subsequently Mr. Bowen, after talking further with Mr. Dater admitted that he had done the latter an injustice in making such a charge.

Mr. Bowen saw the secretary immediately after Mr. Dater had left when he submitted a rejoinder, together with a general denial of all statements affecting his official conduct.

### Empress Suffers Fall.

Wiesbaden, May 22.—Empress Augusta Victoria fell down stairs yesterday, and was slightly injured on the forehead. Though the hurt is not serious, the incident has caused the postponement of the departure of the emperor and empress for Berlin.

# MORTON TO GO IN JULY

## Before Prosecution of the Sante Fe Begins.

Washington, May 20.—Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, desires to leave public life as soon as possible. By July 1 he will have relinquished his present post to some other man, and will, in all probability have gone to Europe for a brief vacation.

Secretary Morton did not intend to retire from the cabinet until fall. He so stated himself only a few days ago. The announcement that he has changed his plans and will leave on July 1 has started anew the gossip in regard to the government's case against the Santa Fe railroad, of which Mr. Morton was an officer before he became secretary of the navy last summer.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY.

There has been no investigation against a trust or railroad by the goverfnment in which so much secrecy and reticence have been maintained as over the Santa Fe. It is believed that Lawyer Judson Harmon, engaged as special counsel to investigate the question of Santa Fe rebates, has reported to the President that there is sufficient ground for taking the case before a grand jury.

It has been known ever since the interstate commerce commission certified the Santa Fe case up to the department of justice that the President intends to go to the bottom and institute prosecution without regard to persons, if the lawyers engaged for the special investigation conclude that such action is necessary. It also is known that he does not desire to embarrass Mr. Morton by bringing the case into court while he is still a member of the cabinet.

On this account the announcement that Secretary Morton will retire earlier than he first intended has encouraged the belief here that legal proceedings against the Santa Fe are contemplated in the near future.

Secretary Morton is now weighing the respective advantages of at least four important positions in business life which have been offered him. Not all of these are railroad positions.

Who Mr. Morton's successor will be is not yet decided. Victor H. Metcalf, of California, secretary of commerce and labor, has been mentioned. Mr. Metcalf would have been made secretary of the navy last summer had not President Roosevelt given Secretary Morton his choice of the commerce and labor or the navy portfolio. If Mr. Metcalf does not get the navy post, he will probably retire from public life. He is not a wealthy man. The expenses of official life in Washington entirely exceed the salaries.

T. H. Newberry, whom President Roosevelt has asked to become assistant secretary of the navy, also has been mentioned as Mr. Morton's successor. He is a millionaire, and his home is in Detroit, Michigan.

# WILL NOT GO TO COURTS

## Chinese Minister Will Confine Efforts to State Department.

Washington, May 20.—All hope of the success of the pending negotiations of the new Chinese exclusion treaty has for the present been abandoned by the Chinese officials as a result of the wave of resentment that has swept over China since it became known that it was planned to transfer the negotiations to Pekin and that the department of commerce and labor was insisting upon its own interpretation of the exclusion law. Reports have reached the Chinese legation of the extent of this feeling throughout the Chinese empire and of the hostility of the Chinese commercial guilds to American goods, which might result, it is asserted, in a general boycott against American products even were it possible to conclude the exclusion treaty now.

The Chinese legation here declares that there is no intention of bringing suit in the supreme court of the United States in behalf of Chinese excluded or deported in violation of the treaty of 1888. All such infringements of the treaty, the legation holds to be diplomatic matters entirely, and an appeal will be had not to the courts but to the state department.

# WHIPPING POST IS READY

## Oregon's New Law for Wife Beaters Is Now Effective.

Portland, Ore., May 18.—The whipping post law, passed by the session of the legislature January last for the punishment of wife beaters, goes in effect today in this state. The new law provides that a man convicted of wife beating may be punished with whipping, not exceeding twenty lashes, but this is only an additional punishment and not the exclusive punishment for the crime. The punishment by fine or imprisonment is stil lin effect under the new law.

According to the new law the whipping is conducted within the walls of the county or city jail and by the sheriff of the county or by a regularly appointed policeman as the case may be.

# PANAMA MARKET IS HERE

## Speaker Cannon Wants American Canal Supplies.

Washington, May 18.—Speaker Cannon arrived in Washington yesterday. In connection with the recent decision of the Panama canal commission to purchase ships and materials from the lowest bidder, Mr. Cannon called for documents containing the treaty with Panama and the law authorizing the construction of the canal, and read them carefully.

"My recollection is," said he later, "that the act of 1902 authorizes the President to construct the Panama canal and to acquire and operate the Panama railroad, and it especially authorizes him to enter into the necessary contracts to accomplish the work, and the authority of the President in the premises is plenary. I am under the impression that the labor in the construction of the canal will probably come from the West Indies, Central and South America, on account of the climate of the isthmus.

"So far as the purchase of materials for the construction is concerned, we have here in the United States the greatest market in the world, making one-third of the whole manufactured product of the civilized world. I take it for granted that all the supplies needed should be, and will be the product of our own labor wherever practicable."

The speaker has decided not to go on the trip to the Philippines with Secretary Taft's party.

# WATTERSON'S HOT REPLY

## Father of Star-Eyed Goddess Answers Taunts of Englishmen.

Paris, May 18.—"The hands of John Paul Jones first unloosened the flag which we adore," said Henry Watterson last night at the farewell banquet given to General Porter, retiring American ambassador, in D'Orsay Palace. In replying to the taunts of the British press that Paul Jones was a pirate, Mr. Watterson continued:

"These same hands carried the flag defiant and triumphant into English waters, into the Irish sea and into the North sea; yes, into St. George's channel, not merely boarding the lion in his den, but coming away with those same hands stuffed with indisputable trophies, with actual and visible fragments of his mane and tail. I do not wonder they called him a pirate, but if he was a pirate Washington was a highwayman and Franklin a lobster."

Several hundred guests were present, including General Dubois, head of the presidential staff, who represented President Loubet; most of the cabinet ministers, virtually the entire diplomatic corps at Paris and many Americans. Among the latter were Rear Admirals Watson, Casey, Jewell and O'Neill, Thomas F. Walsh and J. Pierpont Morgan.

# GARFIELD FOR CABINET

## Ohio Man May Become Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—In connection with report that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf is to succeed Secretary of the Navy Morton it is stated that James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, O., will be advanced to the head of the department. Mr. Garfield is now commissioner of corporations and thus one of Mr. Metcalf's chief lieutenants.

The President and some of those closest to him have a very high regard for Mr. Garfield. He is a young man, but as commissioner of corporations has gained a wide reputation, especially in the prosecution of investigations into the big trusts. If Mr. Garfield is given the place he will be one of the youngest men that have ever been honored by a cabinet position.

# SHOULD GIVE BOYS SLEEP

## Dr. Dyke Acland Says Youngsters Do Not Get Enough.

London, May 20.—At a convention of the Parents' National Education union Dr. Dyke Acland today delivered an important address upon sleep. He said that the hours of sleep allowed the younger boys in the great schools of England were far too short. Eight hours was the minimum for adults, and from nine and a half to ten hours should be allowed to boys.

A careful study of the schoolboys in after life suggested that shortage in sleep at school was the true explanation of the disappearance, in after life of the most brilliant boys at school. Many eminent men had admitted that the habit of disregarding sleep at school had resulted in insomnia and even worse disturbances of the nervous system.

Dr. Acland advocated the abolition of chapel and study before breakfast.

# HOME FROM PHILIPPINES

## Nine Hundred Soldiers Back After Two Years' Service.

San Francisco, May 18.—The transport Logan arrived from Manila and Nagasaki today, bringing home the Thirteenth cavalry after two years' service in the Philippines. On board were Brigadier General V. W. S. McCankey, who has been in charge of the post of Manila and now goes to Denver to take command of the department of the Colorado, and Brigadier General F. W. Robinson, who has been lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth cavalry, recently promoted and retired.

The headquarters and second squadron of the Thirteenth cavalry go to Fort Myers, the first squadron going to Fort Riley.

Just after leaving Nagasaki, Eugene Ward, a member of the steward's department, was found dead in his berth. There were indications of chloral poisoning, and it is thought Ward accidentally took an overdose of the drug.

In all there were 900 soldiers, rank and file, on board.

# PRESIDENT PAYS HIS FARE

## Western Trip Cost Roosevelt $3,000 in Railroad Rates.

Washington, May 19.—President Roosevelt has decided to accept no more free transportation from the railroads and the Pullman company.

When he takes his southern trip in October, he will pay the regular fare and, if he has a special train, as is probable, he will pay the same rates that other people do who indulge in that luxury.

It is understood that on his recent western trip the President paid for the transportation of the entire party, amounting to about $3,000.

The President does not think it is consistent for him to accept favors from the corporations that are to be the subject of legislation.

# FIRED BECAUSE HE SWORE

## Right of Coal Company to Discharge Profane Man to Be Determined.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 20.—The right of a coal ccompany to discharge an employe for swearing at another is to be tested at the next meeting of the conciliation board in Hazleton.

George Rumsey, an employe of Coxe Bros. & Co., it is alleged, swore at another mine worker with whom he had a dispute. Complaint was made to the company's officials, and Rumsey was discharged. The Mine Workers' officials question the company's right to discharge him and have appealed to the conciliation board.

# SHIP SAILS NEXT MONTH

## Consumptives to Be Taken to the Arctic Circle.

Washington, May 22.—An experiment of great interest is to be made by Dr. Frederick Sohon, of this city, who was in the Arctic regions twice with Peary. This experiment consists of a radical application of the out-door treatment for consumptives in an ideal climate and atmosphere secured through the agency of a steamer especially fitted as a sea-going sanitarium, in which three summer months will be spent in Greenland above the Arctic circle. The steamer Havana has been fitted up and will sail from Halifax June 15, returning September 30. Dr. Sohon says:

"The plan I have proposed and which through the aid of a number of business men will be put into operation, is the result of my own experience. I went with Peary in 1897 and was at the time somewhat affected with tuberculosis. I improved so rapidly, gained in flesh, despite our hardships, and built myself up so quickly that I was struck with wonder at what the Arctic region contained for persons similarly affected. In 1902, when I accompanied the party that rescued Peary, I made the subject a special study, the results of which were published in one of the medical journals a year and a half ago.

"The climatic conditions in Greenland above the Arctic circle are ideal. Even at our best consumption resorts in this country the patient has good days and bad nights. He cannot go out in the damp air, and ordinarily he loses at night what he has gained during the day. The secret of the outdoor treatment for this disease is abundant sunlight and dry, cold, bracing atmosphere.

"In the Arctic region in summer there is a period of three months of never-ceasing sunlight—every hour in the twenty-four. Think of the effect of a continuous sun bath of fourteen weeks! Almost to the very northern boundary of Greenland, and far above the Arctic circle, during the summer months the temperature seldom falls to freezing. In July and August it never freezes, the temperature remaining at from 35 to 45 degrees. There is no increase of heat during the day and no cooling off at night, for of nights there is none and the temperature must remain the same.

"I have made numerous bacteriological cultures in Greenland and have never found a disease germ. Such germs cannot exist in that climate, as their propagation depends upon a temperature almost as high as that of the human body.

"There will be about thirty consumptives on this trip; half that number are already booked. We will cruise along Baffin's Land and Central Greenland, anchoring in various sheltered fjords for the diversion and benefit of the patients. We shall penetrate into the interior of Greenland, going about seventy-five miles up the Omenak Fjord, a place that I have visited. Those who form the party will live on the boat, but there is game in plenty and other amusement to be found for those who are able to indulge in such exercise. Our menu will be that of a first-class hospital ship."

# QUARTERED IN A HOTEL

## Counsel for Machen Will Fight Against Trial.

Washington, May 22. — The Machen-Lorenz-Crawford postoffice conspiracy case, involving purchases of letter carriers' satchels, which was set for trial today, went over until tomorrow by agreement of counsel. Counsel for Machen announced that he was not in a position today to plead to the indictment and intimated that it might be necessary for him to raise the question of the right to try Machen at this time. Crawford and Lorenz were in court, but Machen was absent. Beyond the witnesses, several attorneys and the talesmen there were few spectators.

August W. Machen, former general superintendent of the free delivery service of the postoffice department, who was brought here from the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary for trial as one of the defendants in the case, was taken to a hotel. Deputy Wardens Bloyd and Haddox, of the West Virginia penitentiary, who came to the city with Machen, are at the same hotel. Warden Harris, it is understood, refused to become responsible for Machen, although he extended to the West Virginia officials the courtesy of the jail for the accommodation of the party during their stay here. Machen was allowed to visit his family.

# POSITION OF MR. LORENZ

## Officials Not Aware He Has Been Promised Immunity.

Washington, May 20.—In the criminal division of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Assistant District Attorney Kegwin said that he know of no arrangement by which George E. Lorenz one of the defendants in the Machen-Lorenz-Crawford postoffice department conspiracy case, is to be granted immunity from punishment for evidence to be given by him.

August W. Machen, formerly superintendent of free delivery in the postoffice department, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., on the charge of defrauding the government, has arrived in Washington. He was brought here in the custody of officers to be present at his second trial, which will begin next Monday. This trial will be on an indictment charging Machen with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with George E. Lorenz and Wm. G. Crawford in the purchase of carriers' satchels. In this case Judge Wright today granted Crawford's motion for the severance of his case from that of Lorenz, but refused to grant a severance from Machen. Machen is confined in the district jail, and today had a conference with his attorneys.

# GET WET FAD THE VOGUE

## Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Is One Who Sets the Latest Fashion.

Washington, May 17.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has introduced a new rainy day fad.

A few days ago two women, one dressed in a rose colored gown that must have cost several hundred dollars, and the other in a black tailor-made affair that would put a large dent in a bank president's monthly wage, sauntered down Connecticut avenue in the most nonchalant way. It was raining in torrents but that did not seem to disturb the promenaders in the least.

Now and then they stopped to look into the shop windows. The walk led to the Turkish bath patronized by the women of the socially prominent set. The promenaders were Mrs. Fish and a friend.

# WOULD REMOVE EMPEROR

## Russian Says Japan May Violate Treaty Concerning Korea.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The Russian charge d'affaires at Pekin has informed the Chiuese government that according to reports the Japanese intended removing the emperor of Korea to Japan in contravention of the treaty of Shimonozoki guaranteeing the independence of Korea.

The Russian government has protested against such action to all the powers.

# RULES AGAINST WORKERS

## Governor Douglas Says Cotton Workers Get No Raise.

Boston, May 17.—In a statement issued today Governor Douglas, as referee in the settlement of the Fall River textile strike of 1904, finds that a partial restoration of wages is not warranted. While the strike was settled in January last through Governor Douglas' intervention, he was empowered to fix a margin of profit at which operatives would receive an increase of wages. The governor reports that the conditions during the months between January and April were not such as to warrant an increase.

The strike, which affected about 25,000 persons, was begun in July, 1904, to resist a cut of 12½ per cent. in wages. The strike lasted nearly six months, at the end of which time the operatives returned to work with the reduction in effect. The strikers went back in consequence of the amicable intervention of Governor Douglas and the agreement was that the governor should, after investigation, decide upon what margin the mill owners could grant an increase of five per cent up to April 1 of this year.

Governor Douglas finds that it would require a margin of 74.38 cents between the price of cloth and its equivalent in unmanufactured cotton to pay the requested increase of five per cent. in wages earned during the time which his investigation covered. This margin would allow six per cent. for mill dividends and five per cent. for annual depreciation. While the exact margin of profit which prevailed during the period of investigation is not exactly known, since it is a matter of which the manufacturers alone have knowledge, it is understood that it was under 70 cents. The governor offers no direct recommendation bearing on the Fall River situation.

# LAND RESTRICTIONS GO

## Liberty Is Granted, Too, in Religion and Language, and Rationals Are Satisfied.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—There is little room for skepticism as to the genuineness of the broad policy of imperial reform after the remarkable steps sanctioned by Emperor Nicholas in the imperial rescript issued yesterday modifying the restrictive decrees in nine of the western governments of Russia and giving the Poles greater freedom for acquiring farming lands and purchasing landed properties and industrial premises and giving permission to introduce the Polish and Lithuanian languages in the primary and secondary schools where the majority of the inhabitants are non-Russian.

Almost at one swoop the whole burden of the vexatious restrictive laws in Poland and the Baltic provinces have been removed, and the privileges for which the natives have been fighting for years are restored, the assemblies of the Polish nobles are re-established, and all the harsh administrative measures introduced at the time of the policy of reaction and Russification are abolished unless later for purposes of state after the recommendation of the council of state they receive imperial sanction.

As a natural sequence of freedom of religion the oppressive prohibition of the purchase of land by Catholic peasants is abolished. In effect the measures sanctioned amount to an entire reversal of Russian policy in ancient Poland and the Baltic provinces.

In Poland, by confining the landholding to persons of Polish extraction strictly by inheritance by descent and not even by testament it was designed to force the Poles either to become orthodox Russians or drive them into Poland proper. The hardships thus entailed were innumerable. The property of deceased Poles was sold to Russians by forced sale and at ridiculous prices. A famous case was that of the Polish estates of the late Prince Von Hohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor, for which a special ukase was necessary in order to permit the sale.

It is pointed out that in order to avoid delay in the matter of the introduction of Polish and Lithuanian languages the emperor specifically directed the formulation of the necessary regulations and laws within six months. These measures, it is understood, will be followed by the introduction of local self government through the zemstvo system. The steps taken will undoubtedly have immense influence upon the population of Poland and will practically meet the demands of the rational reformers, who really recognize that the restoration of the kingdom of Poland is an idle and visionary dream.

The committee of ministers has gone no further with the Jewish question than to grant freedom of residence to the artisan class. The question in its entirety is of such great importance that it has been decided to refer it to the coming general assembly. This practically is a decision to defer to the will of the representatives of the people, being the first public recognition that the government intends to be guided by its action.

# KILLS TWO DETECTIVES

## Missile Explodes While in Workman's Pocket

Warsaw, Russian Poland, May 19.—A workman who was trying to avoid the observation of two detectives on Miodowa street at noon today, stumbled on the curb of the sidewalk, and a bomb which he was carrying in his pocket, exploded, killing the workman, both the detectives and some persons who were passing by.

It is believed the bomb was intended for Governor General Maximovitch, who was expected to pass the spot on his way to the cathedral, to attend the service in honor of the czar's birthday.

The bodies of the victims were literally blown to pieces. A cafe near the scene of the explosion was entirely demolished, all the windows in the neighborhood were smashed, and a lamp post was torn out of the ground. The first report was to the effect that a bomb had been thrown among local officials who were on their way to or returning from the cathedral, and caused intense excitement.

Later it was stated that only the workman and the two detectives were killed, though two passersby were severely injured and others slightly hurt by fragments of the bomb.

# WORK OF THE BAPTISTS

## Convention Selects Portland for Anniversaries of 1906.

St. Louis, May 19.—Delegates to the Baptist convention almost unanimously voted on Portland, Ore., as the place for the Baptist anniversaries in 1906. The Baptist Home Missionary society adopted a new plan for evangelistic work, which was outlined by Rev. Dr. Henry L. Moorehouse, of New York. Special evangelists are to be appointed who will conduct, or participate in evangelistic meetings at the large centers of population and hold meetings for theological students. The appointment of state evangelists was endorsed. A general committee on evangelism is to be appointed by the society, the members serving terms of three years each. It was also said that pledges aggregating $7,000 had been received for evangelistic work. The following officers were elected:

President, W. S. Shallenberger, Washington, D. C.; vice president, F. H. Haskell, Massachusetts; treasurer, Frank T. Moulton, New York; corresponding secretary, Rev. Henry L. Morehouse, New York; recording secretary, Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, Pennsylvania; manager, term expiring in 1908, Rev. R. P. Johnson, New York.

# MRS. CHADWICK EVASIVE

## Tells Her "Story," With Few Facts in It.

Cleveland, O., May 18.—Cassie L. Chadwick has made her statement, long promised.

Fifteen hundred words, signed, the now familiar signature of that much heard of woman attesting to the authenticity of the confession, so be it, was given to the Associated Press last night.

However, the enigmatical career of Mrs. Chadwick and her mysterious gigantic financial transactions are still as puzzling. Under careful coaching of her attorneys and with the evasiveness and natural shrewdness displayed before, the sum total of her statement is that the "real" facts will be told later.

In regard to her life, Mrs. Chadwick said:

"My maiden name? No, I won't tell. That will be in the book. I shall first offer it to the newspapers, but if they have not taken it inside of a week I shall publish it. The printer tells me that it can be run off inside of two weeks.

"Emil Hoover is not my son. Who he is will be known later.

"I will not say as to whether or not I am any relation to Andrew Carnegie.

"I will tell you this much about myself. I was born on the Atlantic. My mother was French."

Then Mrs. Chadwick intimated as to her knowledge of the precarious financial foundations of several banking institutions of Ohio. She did not say that the conditions were the result of her own operations. She said:

"If Judge Tayler, when he passed sentence on me, had given me a chance to talk to him in private, when he asked me if I had anything to say, I could have given the government much valuable information about several of the smaller and, possibly, larger banks throughout the state, some of which, from information which I have and which is reliable, are bound to meet great reverses unless the unexpected turns up. The bank examiners should have looked into the matter, but I have had no chance to tell him. Why, every day that I look at the morning's paper I half way expect to see the failures of two small banks in the state.

Mrs. Chadwick further said:

"Since January 1, 1901, I have had $3,210,000. Of this amount I borrowed not over $900,000, the remainder coming from a trust fund and some sales.

"In April or May, 1901, I owed only $53,000. I paid that debt. I was then induced to make an investment which called for almost $400,000. I took no security for this investment and the transaction so far as I was concerned never materialized. The investment was made upon the advice of a friend."

After relating her experiences while abroad, during which time her husband and her niece were ill for several months, Mrs. Chadwick says:

"Early in the month of February, 1902, after my return home, I was informed that my investment was a loss and that I was in debt $400,000. Besides that sum there was an additional loss which I had incurred of $200,000. In order to meet these obligations I made large loans for which I paid heavy commissions.

"I have borrowed in all $900,000. I obtained $175,000 on my own note. A loan of $240,000 was secured by me on the endorsement of a prominent New Yorker. The other $400,000 I have mentioned before.

"I have been offered bail by a prominent Clevelander who wishes his name kept secret. I shall not accept freedom on such a condition. The person who makes the offer is wealthy."

# GENERAL LEE HAD A PLAN

## Told Ex-Senator Chandler How Havana Might Be Captured.

Washington, May 19.—Ex-Senator Chandler today made public the following letter as a valuable contribution to the history of the Spanish-American war:

No. 904 Park avenue,
Richmond, Va., May 5, 1898.

Permit me to say confidentially that I agree with you in deploring the time consumed in preparations to capture Havana, because the delay is killing by starvation the innocent victims of the war.

In my opinion Sampson can lay some of his ships west of the most western gun of the batteries along the ocean shore west of Havana, and by an enfilade fire demolish them all in a few hours with but little damage to the city. The Moro Castle can be knocked into a rubbish pile, after the batteries have been silenced, in an hour. Sampson would only then have to demand the surrender of the city, and would get it. A force of 25,000 or 30,000 American soldiers could be landed as an army of occupation to preserve peace and protect the rights of all during the transition period. And, behold, the problem solved. All of which can be done by June 1. Sincerely yours,

FITZHUGH LEE.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

# KEEP UP FIGHT ON LEASE

## Citizens' Committees at Philadelphia Will See Councilmen.

Philadelphia, May 20.—The opponents to the leasing of the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement company continued their efforts to defeat the consummation of the deal. The Committee of Seventy, a municipal reform organization, and the Committee of Nine, appointed at a mass meeting held to protest against the lease, held a joint session last night and decided to call public meetings in every ward of the city, and arranged to finance the movement against the lease. A subcommittee of three was appointed to arrange the meetings. It is the plan of these organiaztions to bring to bear all the pressure possible on the councilmen to induce them to refrain from voting for the gas lease over Mayor Weaver's expected veto.

The mayor will be asked to defer action ten days. He held several conferences with the members of councils who voted against the measure and congratulated them for their action. The Committee of Nine and the Committee of Seventy passed resolutions commending the mayor for his attitude in the matter.

Thomas Dolan, president of the United Gas Improvement company; Israel W. Durham, the leader of the Republican organiation of this city, and other party leaders, refuse to discuss the situation. Members of council expressed themselves as confident that the gas lease ordinance will be passed over the mayor's veto in the event of his taking such action.

# HELPED BY OWN CHARITY

## San Francisco Woman to Be Sent to Home She Founded.

San Francisco, May 22.—Mrs. Marie DeWolf, for fifty years a prominent worker in charitable organizations of this city, is about to enter the home of the San Francisco Ladies' Relief and Protection society, which she founded in 1868. At one time Mrs. DeWolf was worth $1,000,000, and one-half of this sum she spent in doing good. The other half was stolen from her by a man whom she trusted as a son.

Mrs. DeWolf is the widow of Captain S. I. DeWolf, commander of the ill-fated ship Brother Jonathan, which sank off Crescent City in 1865 with 500 persons.

### Another Degree for Roosevelt.

Worcester, Mass., May 19.—President Roosevelt will receive the degree of LL. D. from Clark university June 1, when he comes here to attend the commencement exercises at the university. This was announced by Carroll D. Wright, president of Clark college, and by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of the university.

# HE WILL BEGIN CRUSADE

## To Have All Insurance Companies Put Under Control of Federal Government.

New York, May 20.—President Roosevelt has been requested to take cognizance of the situation that has been brought about by the Equitable Life Assurance society trouble, and to institute a national investigation of the insurance business as it is now conducted. The inquiry into the beef trust and the present Standard Oil investigation are quoted as precedents.

This request was made W. E. King, former president of the Merchants' association of this city, who has written the president as a policyholder in several companies, asking that such an investigation be made under the interstate commerce law. Should this course be deemed not practicable, Mr. King asks the President to appoint a national commission on the lines of the coal commission that settled the anthracite strike to make an inquiry and report.

"In case the President decides that he has no jurisdiction," said Mr. King today, "it is my purpose to form a committee prior to the convening of congress, in the autumn, to start an agitation in every state in the union by sending out literature to every merchant and manufacturing concern, to the number of 151,000 having a mercantile rating of $5,000 and above. I will ask these men not only to interest themselves, but their employes, in petitioning their members of congress and, senators, providing the President has not the power, to make a thorough investigation and put these great insurance corporations under governmental control."

# ENGLISH COXEY'S ARMY

## Workmen Will March to London for Meeting.

London, May 18.—A great national demonstration in favor of the unemployed bill now before parliament is being organized by James J. Hardie, Socialist and independent member of parliament and well known labor leader, and other labor leaders. The program includes the march of several thousand unemployed men from the leading factory centers of the country to London on the lines of the Coxey army. The date of the demonstration, which will take place in Hyde park, has not been definitely settled, but it will be either June 10 or June 17.

Men from Leicester, Glasgow, New Castle, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and other points will pour into London on the days preceding the day set for the Hyde park demonstration. Most of the men will march to London by road. A thousand men at Leicester who had arranged to start for London, May 21, have delayed their departure in order to participate in the general march. The men will be advised to throw the responsibility for the maintenance of their wives and children during the pilgrimage, upon the authorities and their children will be directed to demand food in the schools.

There is no intention to send deputations to parliament, where they probably would meet the fate of Gribble, the leader of the delegation from the army of bootmakers from Northamptonshire, who was thrown out of the speaker's gallery of the house of commons May 12, after attempting to address the house, but to concentrate such a mass of unemployed men in London that parliament will actually see the necessity for legislation.

Meanwhile meetings will be held in Hyde park and all the labor leaders will make speeches. Should the government previously acquiesce to the demand for the passage of the unemployed bill the demonstration will occur, but it will be held in congratulation instead of criticism of the government.

# LIBERTY FOR PATIENTS

## Consumptives Should Be Free, Doctors Say.

Washington, May 19.—The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis today discussed in two sections many phases of treatment and sociological problems entering into the general question constituting the object of the association.

One of the points of interest brought out in this discussion was that every effort so far made to establish self-supporting communities or settlements of tuberculosis patients had proved a failure. Nevertheless, a partial support had been accomplished under carefully directed industries in the open air. It was the general opinion that all cases of tuberculosis should be allowed to remain at large where proper care of the patient was maintained and proper sanitary requirements observed to protect members of the family in which the patient resided. Nowhere, except in New York, is there legal authority to compel the retention of a patient against his will. Such authority, it was argued, was most desirable.

Speaking of the lax enforcement of sanitary regulations by municipalities, Dr. J. P. C. Foster, of New Haven, said he arrived at the Boston station one night at 12 o'clock. On all of the station walls he observed large signs stating that $100 was the fine for expectorating on the floor. On the floors were enough evidences of violation of this law to support with the collected penalty a state institution. His conclusion was that either such laws should not be enacted or that they should be enforced.

# FIGHT BEGUN BY OYAMA

## Deploys Heavy Forces Against Russian Left.

Gunshu Pass, 108 Miles from Tie Pass, Manchuria, May 20.—A general engagement is imminent.

Field Marshal Oyama is deploying heavy forces against General Linevitch's left and is contracting his troops along the center, but his base is opposite the Russian right.

It is not yet clear which wing is making a demonstration and which will deliver the main blow.

It is evident from Linevitch's preparations that he intends to accept a decisive battle.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The war office confirms the report from Gunshu Pass that Field Marshal Oyama is on the eve of taking the general offensive, and no doubt is entertained here that General Linevitch will accept battle in his present positions. The general staff believes Oyama's advance was precipitated by the doubt regarding the issue of the coming naval battle between Admirals Rojestvensky and Togo. With an unbeaten army in front of him Oyama's position might be critical if his communications with Japan were interrupted even temporarily.

# VILLAGE SET ON FIRE

## Oyama's Forces Keep Linevitch Busy While Preparing for General Attack.

Tokio, May 22.—Imperial army headquarters made the following announcement today:

"In the direction of Changtu, on May 20, a force of the enemy consisting of over a battalion of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and two guns made a detour to the eastern heights at Santaokou, eight miles east of Changtu, and at 11:30 o'clock in the morning, commenced a bombardment.

"Subsequently another Russian force with four guns appeared on the northern height of Chinyangpao, and at 4 p. m. two battalions of the enemy advanced from the eastern side of the village but were repulsed.

"Another mixed force of the enemy entered Erhshlipao, where they set fire to the village and retreated.

"A body of the enemy's cavalry dismounted, attacked Tangshed, on the right bank of the Liao river, 15 miles southwest of Fakumen, on the morning of May 20. After an engagement lasting two hours, the enemy retreated in disorder toward the southwest, abandoning 300 men killed and wounded.

"Except these collisions between small forces the situation is otherwise unchanged."

# JAPS WILL BREAK TRUCE

## Are Expected to Move as Soon as Roads Dry.

Gunshu Pass, May 19.—The weather has cleared and the roads washed out by the recent rains are impassible quagmires but they will soon dry.

The present truce is expected to be broken by the Japanese. They are showing every evidence of preparation to assume the offensive constantly shifting positions and pressing the Russian left where the cavalry forces are daily exchanging shots.

The demonstration on the Russian left, however, is probably only a feint to cover the real stroke at the right. This is thought more probable because of the care with which the Japanese are screening the movements on their left, using Chinese bandits freely for this purpose.

The attempts of the Russian scouts to pierce the curtain have not been successful.

Profiting by past experience a new system for the transportation of wounded men from the battlefield by means of pack horses has been organized. Experiments have shown good results.

### Hospital Ship a Prize.

Che Foo, May 22.—Travelers who arrived here today from Port Arthur say a Japanese armed force of a hundred men boarded the Russian steamer Kazan on Saturday, in Port Arthur harbor, on receipt of a dispatch from Tokio, announcing that the Japanese government had decided to retain her as a prize on the ground that she is a war vessel. The Russians used the Kazan as a hospital ship during the siege. The last of the Russian wounded at Port Arthur will leave there tomorrow. Barashoff Yanga, the superintendent of the Russian Red Cross at Port Arthur, will depart from there ten days hence. The next party of Russians to leave Port Arthur for Che Foo will include forty insane sailors and soldiers, who will be taken on board the British steamer Whampoa now here. The Whampoa has been fitted up especially to transport the lunatics from Che Foo to Odessa. She will not take any other passengers.

### Sighted No Ships.

Saigon, French Cochin China, May 22. —Admiral De Jonquieres, the French naval commander, returned today after an inspection of the Annamese coast. He reports that no belligerent ships have returned to French territorial waters since May 14.

### Birileff Sets Date.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—Vice Admiral Birileff, who will have command of sea and land forces at Vladivostok, will leave for the Far East on May 25.

### Kishineff Terrorized.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—Kishineff is reported to be terrorized by roughs, teachers, students and Jews being frequently assaulted in the streets. Peasant riots have occurred at Siedlce, Russian Poland. Schools, government offices and liquor shops have been sacked and the emperor's portrait destroyed.

### Transports Are Sighted

Hong Kong, May 22.—The latest steamer to arrive here reports sighting a Russian volunteer fleet steamer accompanied by a large transport in the Hainan straits on the morning of May 20. They were steaming west.

### Headed North of Luzon.

Paris, May 22.—The reports in circulation here to the effect that the colliers belonging to the Russian fleet intended to rendezvous at the Babuyan Islands north of the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, are not based on precise information, but are the results of figuring on the latitude and longitude where a portion of the fleet was last observed. This course, if continued, it is pointed out, would take the ships into the Ballingtang channel, near which the Sabuyau islands are situated. It is therefore inferred that the Russians will rendezvous in that locality for the purpose of coaling.

### In Favor of Stoessel.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—The commission investigating the surrender of Port Arthur has finished the first half of its labors. The investigation of the documentary evidence presented by General Stoessel in his own defense tended to show that the fortress at the outbreak of the war was nearly defenseless, without supplies or cash.

# PEACE TERMS LIBERAL

## Japs Think No One Will Take Initiative.

(Correspondence Associated Press.)

Tokio, April 27.—Count Okuma, former premier and minister of foreign affairs, in a recent interview on the question of intervention, said that a great change in the lines of diplomacy of different powers being a natural outcome of the present war, it was difficult to make a prophecy. Increasingly closer relations between England and France was already one of the very significant phenomena resulting from the war. The count declared that Germany could have no other feeling than satisfaction at finding her northern rival becoming gradually weakened by the war and would recognize the foolishness of antagonizing Japan if Germany could maintain and develop her interests in the far East. Okuma saw no occasion for intervention unless a European conference could be formed, and he could not understand who would take the initiative so long as Germany did not suffer by the war. Germany, he asserted, was reaping benefits of various kinds and would follow the policy of "get-the-best-and-as-much-as-possible."

Count Kato, former minister of foreign affairs and former minister to Great Britain, discussing the same question, said:

"I do not think there will arise any occasion for intervention. I doubt if Russia has a fixed purpose and aim either to fight or conclude peace. It seems to me that the ultimate result is left to whatever the future may bring to Russia. There seems to be no prearranged plan. Should Russia be determined to hold Vladivostok it would be to her advantage to conclude peace before she loses it. But she shows no desire for peace and her policy is devoid of any definite plan, so there can be no occasion for a third power to attempt intervention in the near future. Even the loss of Vladivostok might not prompt Russia to seek peace. She could go on retreating indefinitely hoping thereby to exhaust us. We might take Harbin and go farther north, but Russia could continue her policy of retreat, thereby giving no occasion for a third party to intervene. Should Russia ask for peace we shall insist on an unconditional armistice, and when the negotiations are opened we shall require Russia to return Manchuria to China recognize out suzerainty of Corea, cede Sakhalin to us, remove permanently the fortifications of Vladivostok and pay an indemnity of at least 2,000,000,000 yen, $1,000,000,000.

"Such liberal terms will afford no occasion for intervention. The scene of hostilities in Manchuria being without any special interest to the powers none of them will be prompted to take action to stop the war. On the contrary the war is affording a lucrative trade to some of them in supplying materials for war. Looked at from a diplomatic standpoint Germany, seeing her eastern danger lessened by the war and Russia gradually weakened, will naturally entertain the hope of further reduction in the strength of her formidable neighbor. England will feel satisfaction over the blows dealt by her ally to her traditional foe. The United States much as she sympathizes with us will not welcome an excessive development of Japan's power lest it should cause future trouble and would not view with disfavor the gradual weakening of both combatants. France alone must be sincerely desirous of seeing the war terminate, but single-handed she can do nothing to cause any change. Both the present and the future to my mind and view afford no sign of the possibility of intervention, and I am prepared to say that the time has not yet come to talk of peace. In fact, there never will be an occasion for intervention and the war will last long."

# WORKER FOR SUFFRAGE

## Weak Heart Brings End for Mrs. Livermore.

Melrose, Mass., May 23.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the well known writer and reformer, died at her home here today. Bronchitis and a weak heart hastened the end.

She was born in Boston December 19, 1820, and was the daughter of Timothy Rice. In 1845 she was married to Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist clergyman, who died in 1899. In 1857 she removed to Chicago, where her husband became editor of a Universalist paper, Mrs. Livermore acting as associate editor.

Mrs. Livermore was the first president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage association. In 1869 she became editor of The Agitator, but in the following year she returned to Boston and was editor of the Woman's Journal for two years. At the time of her death she was president of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage association.

Mrs. Livermore was active in the anti-slavery agitation and Washingtonian temperance movement. During the civil war she took a leading part in the work of the United States sanitary commission. In the course of her work on the platform she delivered lectures all over this country and in England and Scotland. She also was the author of many books.

# EMPEROR NAMES DAY

## Zemsky Sovyet Time Set on His Birthday.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—According to the Novoe Vremya Emperor Nicholas signalized his birthday yesterday by signing a manifesto fixing the date for the convocation of the zemsky sovyet, or council of the people, for October 17, making his action known to his ministers when they met at Tsarskoe-Selo to present their felicitations.

The manifesto will be gazetted on May 27, the anniversary of the coronation.

# SING THE NATIONAL SONG

### Norwegians of Northwest Celebrate Adoption of Constitution.

Minneapolis, May 18.—Norway's national song was sung by hundreds of gatherings all over the northwest last night, and by seven big gatherings in Minneapolis in celebration of the promulgation and adoption of Norway's present constitution at Eidswold, on May 17, 1814.

The largest gathering in this city was held at the Swedish tabernacle, where Governor John A. Johnson delivered the oration of the evening. A congratulatory message from President Roosevelt was read as were greetings from King Oscar II.

# LAYS IT TO THE IMPORTS

### Secretary Shaw Explains How Treasury Deficit Came.

St. Louis, May 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw arrived today on his way to Ardmore, I. T., where he is to address the Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday. Before leaving here he was asked about the $35,000,000 deficit in the United States treasury. He said:

"We are not worried about that deficit. Just as has always been the case, the deficit will be reduced in June when business picks up.

"It is hard to determine just what causes are responsible for this deficit, though we know our imports on dutiable goods have been less and of nondutiable goods have been greater."

# ESCAPES 11 INDICTMENTS

## Former Rural Mail Man Pleads Guilty This Time.

Washington, May 23.—By pleading guilty to the charge of conspiring to defraud the government August W. Machen, formerly superintendent of free delivery of the postoffice department, when arraigned under the joint indictment with W. G. Crawford and George E. Lorenz, received a sentence of two years in the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary and escaped trial on eleven other indictments. The district attorney has agreed to quash the remaining indictments.

In passing sentence Justice Wright, presiding over criminal court No. 1, District of Columbia, said he would take into consideration the fact that the government would be relieved of the expense and time necessary to further trials and make the sentence much less than if the defendant had not pleaded guilty. The two years' sentence will begin upon the expiration of a like term given him upon conviction on the indictment on which Machen, Lorenz and Diller B. and Samuel Groff were tried about a year ago. One year will be saved by Machen for good conduct in the penitentiary, and this will reduce the total penalties on account of his irregularities in the postal service to three years.

When the Machen-Crawford-Lorenz case was called today District Attorney Beach asked that Crawford be first arraigned. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty and Machen was then arraigned. A severance had been asked by District Attorney Beach for the trial of Crawford and Machen, but this was denied by Justice Wright. The plea entered by Machen will accomplish the same purpose and Crawford will be tried separately, a severance having been granted previously for the trial of Lorenz.

In entering his plea, Machen begged the permission of the court to explain his action. He said:

"It is due to the court, to my devoted wife and the children who bear my name, to my parents, to the counsel who have loyally defended and advised me, to my loyal and steadfast friends, and to myself that an explanatory statement be made by me.

"Although I did not directly or indirectly interfere with, or attempt to influence the committee that received and considered the competitive bids under which the contract set forth in the indictment was awarded and executed, yet I held an interest in the contract and shared in the profits accruing from it. I did not know or suppose at that time that I was violating the law, nor was there any intention on my part to injure or defraud the United States. I am advised by counsel, however, that the acceptance of the money alleged to have been received by me in the indictment, constituted under the circumstances a technical violation of the statute. Embarrassed as I am by my present situation, and surrounded with all the disadvantages which are its consequences, I am far from that fact alone in almost a defenseless position. I shall, therefore, willingly submit to any penalty which the court may deem proper to impose upon me under the plea which I have entered.

"In my closing words, and with all the force and earnestness at my command, let me urge that my plea shall not affect the interests of the other defendants under this indictment."

After sentence had been passed the empaneling of the jury for the trial of Crawford was begun, but the venire was exhausted and a recess was taken to 1:15 p. m.

Machen left the court in company with his attorneys.

John G. Carlisle, former secretary of the treasury, took part in the proceedings today, associated with A. S. Worthington as counsel for Crawford.

# AUTHOR DIES ABROAD

## Judge Albion W. Tourgee Is Victim of War Wound.

Bordeaux, May 22.—Judge Albion Winegar Tourgee, of Mayville, N. Y., American consul here, died yesterday of acute uraemia, which resulted from an old wound. Judge Tourgee was taken seriously ill some months ago, but his condition afterward improved, and it was believed his recovery was probable. Recently, however, the disease took another serious turn and Judge Tourgee lingered until yesterday morning.

The death of Judge Albion Winegar Tourgee removes a striking figure of the reconstruction period. He was born in Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 2, 1833, graduated from Rochester university in 1862, and went to the front. He was twice wounded, and for six months was in Libby prison. Admitted to the bar in Columbus in 1864, he went south immediately. From 1865 to 1881 he was in North Carolina, member of the state's constitutional convention, judge of its superior court and holding other offices.

Subsequently he edited a literary weekly, lectured, contributed to periodicals and finally was given an appointment as consul at Bordeaux, France.

His novels had at one time an extensive vogue. The best known were "Figs and Thistles," "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks Without Straw." These all dealt with the reconstruction period and were charged with animosity toward the southern uprising against the "carpet bag" governments, especially that manifestation of this movement known as the Ku-Klux-Klan. They were the antithesis of the "Leopard's Spots," and other recent novels of Dixon and Thomas Nelson Page, dealing with the same period.

The University of Copenhagen conferred the Ph. D. degree upon Judge Tourgee in 1883.

# 750,000 PLAGUE VICTIMS

### Three-quarters of a Million Have Died in India in Present Year.

London, May 23.—Three-quarters of a million people have already died of the plague in India this year, according to figures furnished by Indian Secretary Broderick, in the house of commons.

The mortality from January 1 to April 1, was 471,744, while another 215,961 succumbed during the four weeks ending April 29.

# EXTRA SESSION IS SURE

### President Expects That He Will Call It for October 16.

Washington, May 23.—President Roosevelt has reiterated his intention to call congress in extra session October 16 next, to consider railroad rate legislation.

# ALFONSO IS NOT POPULAR

### French Will Welcome Him, but They Care Little for King.

London, May 22.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that although the Parisians intend to make much of King Alfonso when he visits Paris the demonstration will be less for his sake than for advancing the idea of a Latin union.

The king is regarded as a singularly commonplace and uninteresting youth. He will further decline in the estimation of intelligent Frenchmen if, as is reported, he is organizing a team of Spanish pigeon shooters under his own captainship to compete with a French team. Although pigeon shooting matches are held in France they are generally unpopular, it being regarded as the most contemptible form of sport.

### Burgess a Bankrupt.

Trenton, N. J., May 22.—Neil Burgess, the actor, was declared a bankrupt in the United States district court today. His petition was filed some time ago.

# AGAINST RATE MEASUAE

## Manufacturers Oppose Plans of the President.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—The National Manufacturers' association yesterday passed a resolution upholding the stand taken by President D. M. Parry against the exercise by the national government of rate making power for the railroads. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That we favor the active enforcement by the executive department of the general government of all existing laws to prevent the giving or accepting of rebates or special favors, through whatever device, to favored shippers, and we call upon the interstate commerce commission to apply all the remedies at its disposal as provided by the original interstate commerce act and the Elkins act amending the same.

"Resolved, That if the existing laws for the detection and punishment of the giving or acceptance of such rebates are insufficient or defective in any respect, we favor the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary adequately to deal with the evil and to secure this complete prevention.

"Resolved, That in order to carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, congress be asked that provision be made for the necessary examination of the books of the railroad corporations, something after the manner of the national bank examinations, for the purpose of detecting and eliminating special favors and discriminations against the small and less favored shippers and also that provision for adequate punishment be provided for improper disclosure of confidential information so gained."

Resolutions were also adopted endorsing the "open shop" as embodying the true spirit of American liberty; deprecating "the crimes and outrages on personal liberty daily occurring" during the Chicago teamsters' strike; commending the utterances of President Roosevelt when he declared that the state is back of the city and the nation is back of the state, and commending the position taken by Chicago citizens regarding the strike; calling on the department of commerce and labor to investigate the laws of teh countries which have preferential duties, demanding that congress and the President act quickly to protect our markets from the rising tide of discrimination; commending the work of the merchant marine commission and approving the passage of a bill for the upbuilding of American shipping in foreign trade.

# MAYOR CUTS LOOSE.

## Swings Sword and Organization Heads Fall.

Philadelphia, May 23.—Director of Public Works Costello and Director of Public Safety Smyth, today, at the request of Mayor Weaver, tendered their resignations.

This is the latest and most startling development in the fight against the lease for 75 years of the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement company.

Each official in tendering his resignation used the phrase: "To take effect when my successor has qualified."

These words are taken in political circles to indicate a determination to hold on to the offices as long as possible as the successors of the two directors must be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of select council. Mayor Weaver evidently took the same view, as it was stated this afternoon that he had notified Messrs. Costello and Smyth that the form of the resignations was not satisfactory and he gave them two hours to resign without qualification on pain of removal from office.

The action of the mayor is the all-engrossing topic of conversation in the city. It is safe to say that no such political sensation has been sprung in the last 25 years. Now that the mayor has declared war on the Republican organization leaders who placed him in office, it is expected that a bitter fight will be waged during the remaining two years of his term. Including policemen and firemen there are upward of 20,000 officeholders in Philadelphia and practically all of them are at the mercy of the mayor.

The organization leaders, headed by State Insurance Durham, expect that no mercy will be shown and that every supporter of the organization will be removed from office.

# TOBACCO TRUST PROBING

### This Inquiry Will Be a Big Thing, Says Friedlander.

Cincinnati, May 17.—"Yes, apparently we are making more headway than ever before in all our protracted fight against the Tobacco Trust," said Walter J. Friedlander, secretary of the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association of the United States. "The time is ripe, it seems. Never before have we felt that we had such a chance for a square deal.

"All we are after is an open market, the right to compete for trade. As it is now, dealers are forbidden to handle our goods on pain of having all their trust supplies shut off and being subjected to all the oppression ingenuity can array against them. The opposition is just now far more quiet and docile than usual, with all that that means in the way of benefit to us.

"Don't think that this movement will lead into politics? Well, no, not unless you call Theodore Roosevelt a political issue. I believe that all tobacco manufacturers outside trust circles are now of the Roosevelt following, so to speak.

"There are really three investigations of the trust now under way. The government is behind all of them. We have for a long time been trying to impress those in authority with the necessity of just such investigations as are now in progress. We have the facts all ready to present as evidence and hope within a few days to be able to present this evidence.

"It is true that a New York attorney has been in this city the last few days gathering information as to the operations of the trust in this field. This attorney represented the attorney general of the United States.

"The data secured in Cincinnati were presented to the federal grand jury in New York when Edwin F. Hale, secretary of the McAndrews & Forbes Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the Tobacco trust, was summoned as a witness. The outcome of that case is of the utmost importance to us.

"In connection with the visit of the New York attorney to Cincinnati is the visit just held by Charles Moore, of the Bureau of Corporations, to collect information relative to the tobacco interests from the standpoint of the farmer. Moore left here for the tobacco fields of Kentucky.

"Commissioner Garfield is certainly at work, as is the department of justice under Secretary Metcalf, and the government is thus far doing good work and will get at the bottom of things. The government still wants certain information, and it will get it. This tobacco investigation in going to develop into a big thing. President Roosevelt said every one would have a square deal. He did not expect this action so soon."

# ARE DOWN ON YOUNG KING

### Paris Labor Unions Would Make Demonstration Against Alfonso.

Paris, May 22.—The Confederation of Labor Unions has called a meeting for Wednesday to discuss a proposition to make a demonstration against King Alfonso when he comes to Paris.

The revolutional element seeks to make an offensive manifestation against the king, and inflammatory circulars are being spread broadcast calling on the working men to oppose his majesty's visit in the same manner as the Italian radicals opposed the visit of Eperor Nicholas to Italy.

PROTECTS INVESTORS
The Financial World
SAMPLE COPY FREE
NO INVESTOR OR SPECULATOR CAN BE WITHOUT this fearless financial paper and its Advice Service. It helps you to judge legitimate investments from fakes. It exposes rotten finance with all its tricks and traps. It is independent as it accepts no advertising, but lives and prospers by subscriptions only. It will
OPEN YOUR EYES
to judge safely any Railroad, Oil, Plantation, Mining, Industrial Stock or Bond, in which you may be interested. A sample copy might save you a fortune or make you one. Send now for Free Sample Copy before you forget it. FINANCIAL WORLD, 225 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

# POLICY IS NOT CHANGED

## But Chief Executive and Secretary Taft Welcome Action by Legislators.

Washington, May 19.—Secretary Taft has decided not to buy any foreign-built ships at present nor to purchase abroad material for the Panama canal construction beyond that needed for immediate use.

This decision does not mean that the President and Secretary Taft have in any degree changed the policy recently announced to govern purchases for the canal work, it being explained that they do not intend to take advantage of the present situation by stocking up heavily in material and ships in anticipation of restrictive legislation by congress at its next session.

It is stated on authority that the President and Secretary Taft would gladly receive any instructions from congress and execute them in the spirit in which the legislation is conceived. But as the law stands the material must be bought in the cheapest market in the view of the President. Secretary Taft and Chairman Shonts

They have discovered that congress itself practically held this view in the case of the Philippine transport service. On May 21, 1902, Secretary Root wrote a letter to the house committee on military affairs, "warmly approving" a pending measure authorizing a preference to American shipping in the Philippine trade provided the charges made did not exceed the prices paid to owners of foreign vessels more than 10 per cent.

This measure was favorably reported by the house committee on military affairs, but was defeated on the floor of the house.

Some representations have been made to the executive that if the execution of the new policy is delayed until congress reassembles, directive legislation will be had immediately thereafter. So the decision was reached to make no abnormal purchases of material, while as to the needed shipping, the canal commission will proceed immediately to charter such foreign ships as may be necessary to transport construction to the isthmus.

# HAVE RAISED $1,800,000

### Harvard Alumni Urged to Increase Fund to $2,500,000.

Cambridge, Mass., May 19.—In connection with the movement of the alumni of Harvard university to present an endowment gift of $2,500,000 to the college, a circular has been issued by the committee in charge announcing that $1,800,000 had been raised. The circular, which is signed by President Roosevelt, Rt. Rev. Lawrence, president of the Harvard alumni, and other prominent men, urges Harvard graduates to assist in increasing the sum to the desired amount.

### Pasics' Ministry Resigns.

Belgrade, Servia, May 22.—The Pasics ministry has resigned.

The cabinet formed December 11, 1904, under the premiership of M. Pasics resigned February 6 last in consequence of court intrigues against the premier. The king requested the ministers to retain office until he had conferred with the politicians and the cabinet's resignation was withdrawn February 8.

# CORN SEEDING DELAYED

## Rust Reports From Southwest and Frosts on Pacific Coast, Says Government Report.

Washington, May 23.—The weather bureau's weekly bulletin summarizes crop conditions as follows:

The weather conditions of the week ending May 22 have been generally unfavorable, except in portions of the Middle, South Atlantic and Gulf states and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the Southern Rocky Mountain region and California. Frequent and in some cases heavy rains have delayed work in eastern districts and on the North Pacific coast, but improved the conditions of grains and grasses, while cool nights and cloudy weather have retarded germination and growth in nearly all districts. Frosts, more or less damaging, occurred in New England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic states, in Ohio, the Northern Rocky Mountain region, in Oregon and Washington.

Further delay in corn planting is reported from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and much replanting is necessary in the first and last-named states, as well as in Iowa and Nebraska. Planting is nearly completed in Southern Missouri and about three-fourths of the area is planted in Iowa and Northern Missouri, mostly finished in Nebraska and Central Illinois, and this work is now being vigorously pushed in Indiana and Kentucky. On dry, warm soils in Iowa germination is fairly good, but corn needs warmth and sunshine to insure satisfactory growth. Cut worms are damaging in the Ohio valley and portions of the Middle and South Atlantic states, while the crop is suffering from lack of cultivation in the last-named district and in the states of the Lower Mississippi valley.

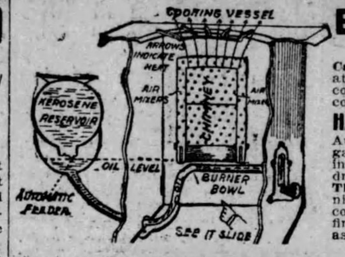
Winter wheat generally continues promising, although complaints of rust are received from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, and reports of short straw from portions of the Middle Atlantic states, Illinois and Missouri. The crop is beginning to head in Southern Nebraska. Winter wheat is doing well in California, heading nicely in Oregon, and looking well but making slow progress in Washington, owing to heavy frosts, which cut down some grain in low valleys.

More favorable weather conditions during the latter part of the week have caused spring wheat to improve rapidly, and this crop is now making satisfactory progress, except in lowlands in North Dakton, where it is slightly damaged by flooding and some scattered fields of the late sown are thin in South Dakota. Spring wheat is advancing satisfactory in Oregon, and though heavy frosts caused some damage in low valleys in Washington, the crop will recover and is looking well.

The general conditions of oats is satisfactory. The crop as a whole has made good growth, although retarded by cool and cloudy weather in Minnesota during the fore part of the week and by floods in portions of Ohio, while some scattered fields are thin in Nebraska and South Dakota and considerable rust is reported from northern Texas.

While good stands of cotton are generally reported from the eastern and central sections of the cotton belt, cool nights have checked growth, and the staple is suffering from lack of sunshine and cultivation, complaints of grassy fields being received from nearly every state in these two sections. Planting is finished in South Carolina and Alabama, nearly completed in North Carolina and Mississippi, but about 25 per cent of the area remains to be planted in Louisiana and Arkansas. Chopping is well advanced in the Carolinas, continues in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and has begun in some places in Arkansas. In northern Texas, though cotton was damaged somewhat by heavy showers, and is still poor in places, it is very weedy, and much planting is unfinished, the prospects are improved; with more favorable conditions for replanting and cultivation, the crop looks better and cultivation and chopping are progressing. Cotton is growing well in southern Texas; chopping and cultivation are general; squares are forming and some has been laid by.

Boll weevils and other insect pests are active in some counties.




BURNS BARRELS OF AIR NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
THE MOST WONDERFUL STOVE EVER INVENTED!
Causing great excitement wherever exhibited. Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 395 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. Only free fuel is air. Supply unlimited. No Trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike.
HARRISON'S VALVELESS WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS AND AIR BURNING STOVE
Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate—turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas, which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot, or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control. Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out.
Not like those sold in stores.
Ideal for cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, canning fruit, picnics, cottages, camping, also for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with radiating attachment.
No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot, and dirt.
No hot, fiery kitchens.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Not dangerous like gasoline.
Simple—durable—last for years.
Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills.
All sizes, prices low, $3.00 up.
Get our 30 day Trial Offer.
Write today for 1905 Proposition.
CATALOGUE FREE.
Get our prices this month from the only manufacturer.
The World Mfg. Co., 5849 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

$40 Weekly.
WANTED—Men and women at home, traveling, all or part of time, showing, taking orders, to appoint agents.
GREATEST SELLER OUT.
CUSTOMERS DELIGHTED.
BIG MONEY THIS SUMMER.
To show in operation excites curiosity. People watch it as though a thing of life. Agents clamoring for territory. Every stove guaranteed. Sales enormous. Write today for 1905 Proposition. NEW PLAN.

# THE MARKETS.

## Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 19.—Dispatches to Dun's Review indicate that retail trade in seasonable lines has been seriously handicapped by adverse weather. Excessive rain in many sections has also checked the improvemetn in crop prospects. Spring trade at Boston is developing slowly in retail clothing and dry goods, and this condition prevails throughout New England. At Philadelphia machine shops are well employed, but the wholesale dry goods trade is quiet and collections only fair. Manufacturers are busy at Reading. At Pittsburg, building activity increases, and seasonable lines of merchandise are in good demand. Conditions are favorable at Baltimore and collections improving.

Trade is quiet at Toledo, except in agricultural requirements and building operations. Retail trade at Cleveland is quiet because of unfavorable weather, but manufacturing is active, and large shipbuilding operations are in progress. Excessive rain has retarded business at Minneapolis, but sales will compare favorably with last ear's. St. Paul reports the distribution of merchandise unfavorably affected by the weather. Business at Omaha is good. San Francisco reports real estate transfers and building operations very large. Bank exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States are $2,478,500,736, an increase of 33.4 per cent over last year's, and 21.0 per cent over the corresponding week of 1903.

There are small losses at Baltimore, Pittsburg and Cleveland compared with 1903, but at every other city exchanges are larger than in either of the two preceding years.

### Money and Stocks.

New York, May 23.—Wall St.—American securities were in demand in London again today and opening prices of some of the internationals in the stock market here were higher in sympathy. Others were subject to pressure and the result was a very irregular opening. Illinois Central rose 1¼; St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Smelting and People's Gas a point; while U. S. Rubber showed a loss of a point and Car, Pressed Steel Car, and Cotton Oil a large fraction. Union Pacific and the Steel stocks were a fraction lower.

Relief over the nature of the bad news supposed to account for yesterday's weakness disclosed by the suspension of the Merchants Trust company seemed to be the explanation of the sharp rise in stocks. All of yesterday's conspicuously weak features participated to a more or less extent in the advance in the first hour. Northern Pacific, Great Northern, pfd., Sugar, Westinghouse Electric, Smelting and Car pfd., improved 2 to 2¾, and Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Louisville & Nashville, Reading, Amalgamated Copper, Smelting pfd., Tennessee Coal, Republic Steel, Wabash and North American 1 to 1¼. Hocking Coal dropped 1¼ and Northwestern 1½. Profit taking sales obliterated a great part of the advance later.

The selling was in such light volume as to encourage renewed buying, which lifted prices to a higher point than before. Illinois Central rose 2, Tennessee Coal, 2¾, St. Paul and Delaware & Hudson, 2½, Northern Pacific 3¾, Wisconsin Central pfd., 4⅛, Smelting, 3¾, while there was an extended list of 1 to 2½ points gains. Some of the usually inactive stocks made notable declines, among them Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis, Rutland pfd., Linseed, U. S. Reduction; New York Dock, the Pipe stocks, and American Telephone.

Bonds were irregular at noon.

The upward movement did not culminate until the general level had been lifted above the 12 o'clock range, and gains of 1⅛ to 2 indicated in Union Pacific, New York Central, United States Steel pfd. and People's Gas. After a while the professional realizing became ample enough to check the advance and the market fell off slowly and became dull. St. Paul, Union Pacific and Northwestern reacted a point or more.

### The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 23.—Close.—Congestion in July held cash wheat up and advanced prices of the futures during the earlier hours of trading today. The opening was quiet and featureless, prices as a rule being at yesterday's closing level, July excepted, which was an eighth cent off.

The market had hardly gotten under way before the pits again received reports of crop damage. The bad news come from Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, the damage in the latter state was said to be over a large area.

The weather map predicted rains from Rocky mountains eastward over Missouri valley and Minnesota, although conditions were reported from Minneapolis as eminently satisfactory. Liverpool cables were weaker, the declines by Broomhall being accredited to larger and cheaper offerings of Indian wheat and absence of any speculative demand.

Receipts northwest, from the interior, were small, the bulk being reconsignments from Chicago on May deliveries.

Primary receipts looked smaller, neither coming up to estimates nor approaching last year's totals. The buying was limited, coming from shorts. Offerings were light.

A big decrease in the available, approximating 2,123,000 bushels, and little cash offered, together with a heated scramble by the short interest to get under cover, sent the near option up three cents during the latter hours of the session today. The closing was strong for cash and May at this advance but a shade easier, though yet at high levels, for the futures. The market was sensitive insofar as crop damage news was concerned and responded quickly to all news of this sort by advancing new and higher levels. The northwest's strong position was a little factor in determining the strength, May at Minneapolis touching $1.16¾ at one time. While there was little doing in the flour line locally the country reported big sales. It was generally believed, though closing figures did not confirm the impression, that the short interest in the July is quite large, uncomfortably so in the face of the bullish crop report. Bad news multiplied with each hour and the opinion that Valentine was quietly absorbing all offerings gained wide credence today. Inglis' report on the Indiana and Illinois conditions advanced wheat about noon one cent, an unusual occurrence. December was active around 88½c. Exports were 45,000 bushels; estimates were 125 cars.

Primary wheat receipts were 287,000 bushels, against 153,000 a week ago and 282,000 ar year ago; shipments were 305,000 bushels, against 184,000 and 260,000.

Distant corn futures were off 1c at the start while the May opened unchanged. The market was inclined to ease off, following a lighter demand on the appearance of large arrivals. Consignments on May delivery are reported from Chicago to be heavy. Liverpool prices were affected by the weakness of foreign wheat. Offerings were not as liberal as was expected. Buying was from commission trade.

There was a strong tone to corn at the close, the futures particularly being affected by the big decrease of 1,594,000 bushels in the available supply. The offerings wer light, while the demand by those who went short early in the day became active and very persistent. The bullish tone of the weather bureau's report, which recorded general delay in seedings, contributed no litle uneasiness to the shorts. Estimates were 199 cars; exports were 78,000 bushels.

Primary corn receipts were 435,000 bushels, against 174,000 last week and 593,000 a year ago; shipments were 152,000 bushels, against 236,000 and 440,000.

While oats started in a shade weaker in the futures the commodity could not be kept down. Prices advanced during the first hour to yesterday's level. Receipts are larger. There was little speculative trading, the buying being more of the investment character.

Closing prices of oats were strong. Demand was active. Offerings were light. Market was largely a sympathetic one, reflecting the boom in the more active commodities. Exports were 20,000 bushels; estimates were 140 cars.

Seeds were unimportant and quiet. Prices opened easier in the October but later firmed. No receipts or shipments reported. Closing was firm.

| TOLEDO. | | | | | Close— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | May 23. | May 22 |
| Cash | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.05 |
| May | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.05 |
| July | 88½ | 90⅜ | 88½ | 89⅝ | 88⅝ |
| Sept. | 83⅝ | 84½ | 83⅝ | 84¼ | 83⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | .... | 54½ | 54½ |
| May | 54 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | 54 |
| July | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 | 50½ |
| Sept. | 49½ | 50½ | 49½ | 50½ | 49¾ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | .... | 33 | 33 |
| May | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| July | 31½ | 32 | 31½ | 32 | 31⅝ |
| Sept. | *29¼ | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | 29¼ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | .... | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Oct | *5.67 | 5.70 | 5.67 | 5.70 | 5.70 |
| Rye— | | | | | |
| No. 2 | .... | .... | .... | 78 | 78 |
| Timothy— | | | | | |
| Prime | .... | .... | .... | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Alsike— | | | | | |
| Prime | .... | .... | .... | 7.50 | 7.50 |

*B